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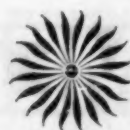
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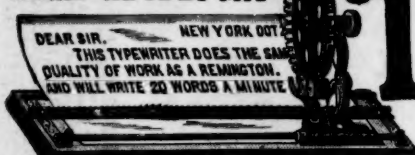
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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

ISSUES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

SENATORS McMILLAN, OF MICHIGAN; HISCOCK, OF NEW YORK; HALE, OF MAINE; REPRESENTATIVES McMILLIN, OF TENNESSEE; R. P. BLAND, OF MISSOURI; W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY; THE HON. W. R. MERRIAM, GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

North American Review, New York, March.

SENATOR JAMES McMILLAN:

THERE are three questions which are now uppermost in the public mind, and which must continue to enter into every campaign, so long as opinions in regard to them differ widely. These three are the tariff, the finances, and the franchise. The United States has made a virtue of what was at first a political necessity, and by means of a protective tariff has been able to diversify its industries, and to keep the standard of wages comparatively high.

In the McKinley Law, so-called, the theory of protection has

been carried to its logical conclusion. Articles which can be manufactured or produced in this country in sufficient quantities to supply our own needs are brought under the shelter of a protective tariff, leaving competition among our own people to regulate prices. Those articles which from climatic or other reasons cannot be produced in this country in sufficient quantities to regulate the price—in value equal to a little more than half the imports—are put upon the free list. The Republican party believes this to be true theory of the tariff. Still more important than the additional symmetry which the McKinley Bill gives to the protective tariff, is the provision establishing reciprocity.

The question of finances will be a disturbing one. The Republican party will stand by the present law regarding silver.

In the public mind the day has gone by for a resort to stringent laws which, however just in themselves, must depend for their enforcement upon a power outside of, and opposed to, the prevailing sentiment in the States in which the colored vote is suppressed. Still, while the existing condition of affairs at the South gives that section representation in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges out of all proportion to its voting strength, the franchise will not cease to be a national issue.

THE HON. BENTON McMILLIN:

The records of the two parties have, in a great measure made the issues for 1892. The principles of the Democratic party are as old as the Government. They are the defense of the citizen in his personal liberty; the upholding of the Constitution, and the support of the General Government and the State governments in all their integrity. During the present administration the Republican party has had full control of every branch of the Government. Hence, this party's unrestrained action may be taken as the most recent and most accurate exposition of its principles. They have further made that action their platform by indorsing it in their various State conventions and making their contests upon it. The following will be the issues separating the two parties:

I. Shall there be reckless prodigality, or wise economy in public expenses?

II. Shall the people remain free, or be enslaved through "Force Bills," by turning the elections of the legislative branch of the Government over to the judicial?

III. Shall the people be robbed, and commerce be destroyed by excessive rates of duty?

The battle is on, and Democracy will stand, as ever, in favor of the rights of the masses as against the exactions of the classes. Our cause is just, and will triumph.

SENATOR FRANK HISCOCK:

The legislation of the Fifty-first Congress fixing the present customs duties will afford the leading issue. The Republican Convention will approve that legislation, and the Democratic Convention will denounce it; but, in my judgment, the actual contention upon this great economic question will be made by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress. The Democrats are largely in the majority there. The constituencies of the Democratic members will expect, the Republican party will have a right to demand, and the country will exact of them an expression in the form of a Bill, of the changes which they propose in our present tariff laws. The law-making power must, therefore, make the issues of the next national election upon this subject.

Doubtless a majority of the House of Representatives of the present Congress would vote to open our mints for the free coinage of the silver of the world. Still I doubt if that ques-

tion will be emphasized in the next Presidential canvass. New York's electoral vote will doubtless be required for the election of a Democratic President, and the Democrats in the House will hardly wish to handicap their party in New York by passing a free-coinage Bill.

The Republican party will stand stoutly by the policy and acts of the present administration to promote reciprocal trade with foreign countries under the Aldrich Amendment of the Customs Law of 1890.

THE HON. R. P. BLAND:

Undoubtedly the question of tariff reform will be the most absorbing issue in the coming Presidential election. But it will not be the only question. The Republican "Force Bill" has put in jeopardy home rule and local self-government. The money question, in the shape of the free coinage of silver, will not down at the bidding of either party. The people will make it an issue.

The opponents of free coinage profess to deprecate the agitation of the question; yet they craftily demand of both parties a nominee practically pledged in advance to veto any free-coinage Bill that may be passed. If the majority of the American people want free coinage of silver, they ought to have it.

SENATOR EUGENE HALE:

The Republican party began furnishing the issues for Presidential elections in 1856, and will furnish them for 1892.

The doctrine of protection will have a front place in the contest. In 1892 it will be enlarged and popularized by its new ally, reciprocity.

A sound, stable currency, maintaining gold and silver at par, and utilizing both metals, will be another issue.

The restriction of criminal and pauper immigration is another issue.

The encouragement of American steamship lines by judicious subsidies, and the rebuilding of the navy, will constitute another issue.

If we cannot prevail with these issues, the party may as well go out of business.

THE HON. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE:

Assuming that the Democratic party has not already thrown away the Presidency, upon what issue can it win, and has it the wisdom to select, and skill to compel the battle to be made upon it?

In the approaching canvass the main issue between the parties will be the question of taxation, and the success of the Democratic party may depend upon the earnestness and aggressiveness it shows in the present House on that question. We cannot win upon the do-nothing policy, for if the country gets the idea that our party in Congress is on dress parade, that its fight on the tariff is simply a sham battle that marks the evolution of an army in time of peace, and that we are firing blank cartridges, the Presidency is lost before the canvass begins. And if the Republicans are skillful enough to take advantage of our division on the money question to force that issue to the front, we may find it impossible to regain the confidence so lost.

The campaign promises to be one of great earnestness, based mainly on the substitution for the McKinley Bill of a Bill embodying the principles laid down in the celebrated message of Mr. Cleveland, and in the teachings of those who are peculiarly known as tariff reformers.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM R. MERRIAM:

The Republican party must stand by the two important questions now under consideration, and already assumed as party principles. I refer to the question of free coinage and of the policy of protection. I name them in this order, as I look upon the financial question as the more important issue at stake.

The Republican party has been uniformly in favor of honest

money; and has determined to oppose free coinage of silver, unless the nations of the earth agree upon some basis whereon the two metals can flow side by side. It cannot afford to change its position on this important question. Let it be understood that its policy will be persistently and continuously opposed to the coinage of silver whenever this metal is not at a parity with gold.

The Governor of New York in his recent speech at Elmira practically means that he proposes to stand upon the platform of free coinage. The Democratic leaders, as a whole, favor placing a free-silver plank in their next platform, and the campaign will no doubt be largely fought out on that line.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

La Rassegna Nazionale, Florence, January 16.

THE appointment of Signor Chimirri to be Minister of Grace and Justice in place of Count Ferraris, has aroused a singular contest among the newspapers. Some of them accuse the new Minister of clerical principles and of leaning towards conciliation between the Vatican and Italy, citing in support of their thesis the strong opposition he made to the articles of the Penal Code relating to the clergy and to the projects of laws concerning pious works. Others, on the contrary, declare Signor Chimirri to be free from all stain of clericalism, and put in evidence the liberal spirit of the new Keeper of the Seals, affirming that he is far from dreaming of impossible reconciliations.

In our opinion, the journals on both sides are astray. Those are wrong who accuse Signor Chimirri of clericalism on the ground that he opposed oppressive and partisan laws, the defects of which are now recognized by everyone, because he defended with drawn sword the liberty of all citizens, the clergy included, and courageously pointed out the dangers of a systematic hostility to religious sentiment and the Church. Still more wrong are those badly-advised friends of the new Keeper of the Seals, who think it their duty to make him appear different from what he is, and excuse a position on which he has great reason to plume himself. We do not believe that Signor Chimirri will allow himself to be induced by these dangerous friends of his to modify the conduct, by reason of which he has obtained the high estimation in which he is held in Parliament and throughout the country.

As to the reconciliation between the Vatican and Italy, about which so much has been said lately, we are of opinion that it is not very near, and that probably the present Ministry will not have the good fortune of bringing it about. We are unable to see, however, why such a reconciliation should be declared impossible, or why the bare thought of such a thing should frighten people so. We remember that, during the bitter contest between Germany and the Roman Catholic Church, Prince Bismarck never repelled the idea of, nor concealed his wish for, an amicable composition upon certain conditions; and we believe that the Italian Government would have everything to gain and nothing to lose, by employing language similar to that used by the greatest statesman of modern Germany.

In fact, it is absolutely necessary to have better relations between the civil and ecclesiastical authority, between the two powers which constitute the most solid foundations of society, and this is recognized by all wise men both in Italy and abroad. In Italy,—where we have seen within a few days the entire population of a great city and the Crown itself take part in the sorrow of the Church for the sad loss of a Cardinal renowned for his evangelical piety and his conciliatory spirit; and have further seen the representatives of two prominent municipalities do homage on the New Year's festival to their respective bishops,—the necessity of which we have spoken has been hinted at in several of the judicial tribunals of the kingdom. We, who have never refrained from blaming some

magistrates who, on a like occasion, appeared to have badly understood their high duties, are glad to recognize to-day that the discourses which, according to usage, were pronounced at the beginning of the judicial year in the various tribunals of the State, show that the large majority of our magistrates understand what their exalted position demands. There were not wanting, it is true, on this occasion some inopportune allusions to a fact, over which it would have been better to have thrown the veil of oblivion; but in the greater part of the discourses to which we have alluded, there were observable a great seriousness in the propositions laid down; an exact appreciation of the moral conditions of our population; a just conception of the necessity of improving those conditions, whether by a pitiless war against the diffusion of vice and the spread of the corrupting press, or by the restoration of religious sentiments among the people.

To this judgment of the magistrates in which Signor Chimirri, if it were necessary, could find new ground for adhering courageously to the opinions he has many times expressed, correspond all recent expressions of opinion about religious matters in other countries. Without speaking of Germany,—where the Emperor William II., in receiving lately with unwonted solemnity the oath of the new Archbishop of Posen, gave another proof of the high importance he attaches to the ecclesiastical authority,—we see the greater portion of the French press make strong efforts to soften the passions excited by late discussions in Parliament about the relations in that country between the civil and ecclesiastical powers. In this work concurs energetically the Roman Curia itself which leaves nothing undone to calm minds, to put a curb on the intemperance of the fiery portion of the clergy, and to restrain them from taking too violent a part in political strife. The brief, but lively, war carried on in regard to this question between the *Osservatore Romano* and the *Moniteur de Rome* on the one side, and the *Univers* and *Autorité*, on the other, is very instructive. We ardently wish for the success of the efforts that the Holy See is making to restore religious peace to the French nation, in order to break that tie between religion and politics that De Cassagnac and the Count of Paris himself wish to maintain; but we are constrained once more to ask, why certain principles which are good for France, for Germany, and for Ireland, are not good for Italy; why the Orleanists and the Bonapartists pretend to accept accomplished facts on the other side of the Alps, while they continue to oppose facts equally accomplished on this side?

A POLITICAL PARALLEL.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, March.

VAN BUREN had been defeated in 1840. Log cabins and hard cider, the Democrats thought, had been more attractive to the people than the principle of the sub-treasury. The defeat had mortified the Democrats as much as it had amazed, distressed, and annoyed them. They well-nigh lost faith in the infallibility of the people, which had been a cardinal point of their doctrine so long as the people returned Democratic majorities. Like the good political fighters the Democrats were, they were determined not only to win the election of 1844, but to win it with the candidate who had suffered the humiliating defeat in 1840.

The canvass of 1844 began before Harrison had taken the oath of office. Van Buren was assured that he had no right to refuse the Democratic party the privilege of vindicating itself by reelecting him, and, believing that he was yielding to the wish of a united party, he withdrew his expressed refusal to be a candidate. Up to a short time before the Convention, no one ventured to put his advocacy of the nomination of some other than Van Buren upon the ground of opposition to the ex-President. With the Democratic people, everywhere except in the narrowest circle of the Washington leaders of the party, the defeated candidate of 1840 was not merely the favorite can-

didate, but the one for whom, above all others, they wished to vote. And this preference was held tenaciously, until their wishes were overruled by the men whom they had trusted to carry out their plans.

Meantime, three things were working against Van Buren. First, the willingness of other men to supplant him in the candidacy. Among these could be named Calhoun, Johnson, Buchanan, Cass. Even Mr. Tyler had a few friends who urged his claim to the gratitude of the Democratic party. Second, the strong feeling in the minds of some sagacious leaders that he was not available—that he was doomed to defeat if again a candidate. The Whigs, sure that he would be nominated, exultingly declared, "We have beaten him once, and can do it again." Not a few of the Democratic leaders reasoned that a candidate who had been once defeated on a plain issue would be defeated again on the same issue. Finally, there was a decided disposition, in some parts of the South to distrust Mr. Van Buren; although, for the most part, the South was ready to accept him once more, and the delegates of many slave-holding States went to the convention instructed to vote for Van Buren.

Apparently all opposition to him was to be vain. The voices of the few were drowned in the general shout of the many. State after State selected Van Buren delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The delegations from sixteen out of the twenty-six States were instructed for Van Buren. These included not only every New England State, Ohio, and New York—Van Buren's home—but also Pennsylvania, the home of Buchanan, and Michigan, the home of Cass. The contest appeared to have been decided, and Van Buren's triumph secure. Exactly one month before the convention was to meet *Niles's Register* remarked in its issue of April 27:

That Mr. Van Buren will be the nominee of this Convention is as confidently expected as that Mr. Clay will be the nominee of the Whig Convention.

Yet on May 11, the same paper said:

Notwithstanding the apparent certainty three weeks ago that Van Buren would be the nominee, there is now great uncertainty of the result.

Whence this change? The annexation of Texas had suddenly been cunningly thrust forward as the controlling issue of the day. A neutral nobody, who represented himself as an unpledged delegate, was selected to write to Mr. Van Buren asking his views of "the immediate annexation of Texas." The candidate replied. He was not in favor of immediate annexation. He was in favor of annexation at the proper time; but the absorption of Texas, under existing circumstances, involved war with Mexico. The publication of this letter ruined Mr. Van Buren's prospects.

The change of feeling was almost as sudden as the shifting of the wind when a tornado is approaching. Men who had been warmly in favor of Van Buren devoted themselves energetically to his defeat. The South was nearly frantic; and the cry of "Texas or Disunion" was raised. The account need not be carried further. The plot succeeded all too well. The convention was cleverly stampeded for Polk, and the work was done.

Clay, as the acknowledged leader of his party, became the nominee of the Whig convention.

In the situation during the past three years some of the main facts are strikingly similar to those following the "log-cabin campaign." Mr. Cleveland, elected in 1884, was a candidate and defeated in 1888, and since that time has been by far the most prominent man of his party, and universally regarded as its probable leader in 1892. Against Clay's popularity among the Whigs in 1841-44 may be set that of Mr. Blaine among the Republicans.

We discover three elements of opposition to Mr. Cleveland, answering closely to those that existed against Van Buren: first, the ambition of other men; secondly, the suspicion that

Mr. Cleveland may not be the most available candidate; thirdly, a distrust of his willingness to carry out a part of the policy on which the Democratic leaders seem to have resolved.

Democrats do not stand by Mr. Cleveland from personal affection, but because they find in him qualities of political courage which they admire. That most Democrats do adhere to him, is apparent to every observer.* At the same time, as was the case in 1844, they would not mourn long over the defeat of their favorite, providing the convention gave them another candidate who could be elected. This, of course, does not apply to Independents.

Opposition (and there is a persistent and resolute opposition) to Mr. Cleveland concentrates to a large extent upon another citizen of New York. Governor, now Senator, Hill has been able to turn the tendency of the party to seek its candidate in New York to his advantage. To say that Mr. Hill is not merely ambitious for himself, but hostile to Mr. Cleveland, and that he controls the "machine" in New York, is unnecessary.

But Mr. Hill could make no headway outside of his own State were there not other elements of opposition to Mr. Cleveland than a rival ambition. As President he risked all on tariff reform. Now we hear—not from the body of the voters, but from some of the cold-blooded leaders—suggestions that to make the candidate and the issue the same would be "to repeat the folly of 1888."

The weapon corresponding to the "annexation" issue of the campaign of 1844, is to be found in Mr. Cleveland's attitude on the silver question. Almost every Democratic Senator and Representative from the South and West favors free coinage, and they one and all believe their constituents to be with them on that issue. While standing by tariff reform, they are unwilling to neglect the silver question.

To continue the parallel further, would lead into the domain of prophecy. The situation during the two periods, forty-eight years apart, is strikingly similar, and it remains for the next few months to reveal whether the parallel is to be complete to the end. What must happen to complete it? A sudden blazing up of excitement in the Democratic party, and the hardening of a resolution that one who is not with the Southern wing of his party on the silver question must not be nominated; the defeat not only of Cleveland, but of Hill; the nomination of a "dark house"—Senator Gorman, Governor Boies, or someone else who favors free coinage; the nomination of Blaine by the Republicans; the election of a Democratic Nobody, whose strength is derived from his obscurity.

THE ANOMALOUS SITUATION OF EUROPE.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

La España Moderna, Madrid, January.

THE foreign policy of France and Italy is a great anomaly; but not less anomalous is the existence at the same time of the present warlike condition of all Europe and its industrial condition. If I may be allowed to use the phrase, Europe is trying to kill two hares with one shot, seeking at the same time to improve the condition of her working people and to increase the number of her soldiers. Two peoples, the German and the French, in this respect sin equally—the latter giving as excuse for and explanation of its conduct, that it has been deeply injured by the victory of the former and crippled by conquest—since both make laws relating to the condition of their work-people declared to be very dear to them, and also laws increasing the number of their soldiers who are still dearer to them. If we want to benefit working people we cannot consider such a thing as conquest; and if we are thinking of conquest, it is a mere pretense to talk about improving the condition of the workman. The two things are incompatible. The people, which has to conquer, must be organized in the way that Mahomet organized the Arabian people; while the people which has to work must be organized in the way that

the redeemer, Washington, organized the American people. A motive for combat is one thing; exactly contrary to it and distinguished from it in all ways is every motive for progress and for work. It is difficult to forgive those who preach daily about the solution of the social problem, who search eagerly for economic legislation, which forms an intricate labyrinth, but who yet do not comprehend that the greatest means practicable for attaining the end they proclaim they have in view—a work desired by all Governments, as they affirm—is to draw the people out of the lower world in which they struggle with each other like animals intended for the slaughter-house, and open to them by means of education the heaven of thought above, and, by means of complete liberty of work, the soil beneath their feet, and thus allow the forces of agriculture and industry to change that soil in the immense space open to human progress. To think, however, of redeeming the people in the organization for war and conquest in which we live at present, appears to me as useless as to expect human dignity in a slave, and, so far from giving that people its primary right, justice, seems to shut it up in a dungeon and to weight it down with chains. A numerous army means a great increase of expense, and a great increase of expense means burdensome taxation, and burdensome taxation means a sad slavery of the people, on whose shoulders at last fall all taxes.

The chief principle of economics can never be coupled or agree with the chief principle of conquest. While in economics, the well-being of all lies in the prosperity of each one; in conquest, the well-being of the conquerors is the injury and oppression of the conquered. A conquering people makes necessary in its turn weak peoples, incapable of resistance; while a working people makes necessary rich peoples, able to buy its products. A conquering people resembles the savages of antiquity who chopped off the branches of trees, whence the lungs of the people take in oxygen for respiration and its veins get, by the nourishment provided in the fruit of the tree, aliment for its blood; while a working people knows and comprehends that vegetable respiration and animal respiration are related to each other, and complement each other, and that the fauna and flora of a country correspond to each other within the universal terrestrial harmonies. Thus, we find, for example, that the raw material produced at one place, such as cotton, is changed at some place far distant, by means of industry, into cloth; thus, the coffee of the torrid zone, the tea of distant China, the juice expressed in the temperate lands of Jerez and Madeira, are diffused through the veins of Northern races, and sweeten their long nights with the imaginations and sleep of the fertile South; it being the province of government to make the free circulation of exchangeable products as copious and rapid among the continents as the free circulation of ether through space. In spite of all this, however, which is clear to all, and even elementary, we are in full economic war—a war complete and absolutely reactionary. Every line of custom-houses is a line of fortifications, provided for maintaining feudal war, and not mercantile exchange; every tariff is a regular blockade, and a fight to the death; every new pretext is assault by one people on another, without remembering that steam is whistling at its door; that the locomotive is impatient to bring and carry away products too numerous for measure or for enumeration; that the machines beg for a supply of raw materials which are not produced in all zones; that the overflow of ideas brought forth by a free press and free speech have to be completed by an exchange for others, like the cohesion of molecules, and which are so much stronger than conventional and artificial laws, that, when they cannot enter among a people by low duties and communicative custom-houses, they penetrate as contraband.

We enter life, in this modern world of Europe, under three great calamities—the calamity of an armed peace, the calamity of bureaucratic socialism, the calamity of economic strife and war. Weighed down by these, nearly all people take in miasma through their pores, as they journey towards irremediable retrogression, counteracting the universal confederation which is formed among the peoples by these exchanges, and by the messengers and trustees of these exchanges—the merchant vessels scattered over the vast oceans.

THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN UNION FROM A SWEDISH POINT OF VIEW.*

OSCAR SVENSKÉ.

Svensk Tidskrift, Upsala, Första Häftet, 1892.

IF the Norwegians keep up the present agitation, the Swedish-Norwegian Union will become another European question. They are using a language which is offensive to the people on the other side of the Kiölen; they have represented the Swedes as dishonest, and Europe almost believes them.

As the Norwegians have now defined their ideas, we can answer them, and discuss the situation. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs has already expressed his opinion, and the Swedish people will no doubt fully endorse him. If the Norwegians have suffered any injustice, they may rest assured that we Swedes will be chivalrous enough to make amends; but they must remember that there are concessions which are not possible or wise, politically.

There are three possible ways in which the foreign relations of the Swedish-Norwegian Union could be conducted, while the whole question of dispute turns upon the subject of foreign representation.

The first is that one nation take the leadership and the other follow; the second is that each act with perfect freedom and independence of the other, and the third is that affairs be conducted by both in union and harmony. The first has been the way in which our affairs have been conducted hitherto. A Swedish Minister has been at the head of affairs and has been responsible to the Swedish Riksdag only. As a result of this arrangement there has been unity and strength, and we do not think the Norwegians have suffered to any real extent. Some differences of opinion will always exist. If the foreign representative had been a Norwegian, matters would not have been any better. Economically, the arrangement has been to Norway's advantage, but we grant, that the Norwegian national self-love and pride may have suffered. An unreasonable pride will bring national disaster. Why should Norway, insignificant as it is, politically, desire to take part in European intrigues? However, we Swedes must and will regard all the just claims of Norway. A nation with just claims to independence, must not be forced into a false and injurious political attitude.

The Norwegians have asked why they should not conduct the foreign affairs of the Union, if they must be conducted by one of the two Powers? To this we answer that Sweden's claims to the leadership rest upon good foundations. Sweden is a much larger country, and its history entitles it to that position. It would be most unreasonable to give the leadership to Norway. We will, however, grant that the Norwegians ought to have more influence in the foreign administration of the affairs of the Union, and we may grant them that; but the present discussion does not turn upon the question of a more or less influence the Norwegians demand absolute equality.

One of the three ways in which the Union affairs could be conducted, is the absolute autonomy of the two Powers. But as our form of Government is that of a "constitutional monarchy," it does not seem possible to grant autonomy, except by establishing a Union-Parliament, which could exercise authority over the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Union-Parliament seems the most happy solution of our difficulties, and the natural development of history points in that direction.

There is still a third way of arranging affairs, by giving each country a separate Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is this the Norwegians demand; they claim, that the idea is feasible with the maintenance of the Union, and that the original Treaty of Union grants this. To us it seems impossible to maintain the Union on such a basis. How is it possible for one King to

*The Norwegian view of this question was given in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 20.

send contrary messages from the same Government? In one case he might, as Sweden's King, express his satisfaction with certain affairs, and as Norway's King, his dissatisfaction. Monarchical union is impossible under such conditions.

At present, as the Norwegians will not listen to any modification of the present Union, or to the establishment of an Union-Parliament, the only alternative is either the *status quo* or the dissolution of the Union.

Such is the situation, and it is full of grave aspects.

RECENT POLITICO-COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

N. NEERGAARD.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, January.

THE successful conclusion of Treaties between the States of the Triple Alliance and the neighboring smaller States was certainly the chief event in European politics of last year.

That era of protection, which was inaugurated in the latter part of the Seventies, was terminated to a certain extent; not that the Middle-European States became free-traders, but protection had reached its climax, and the adoption of another method had become a necessity.

The years 1860, 1879, and 1891 are the great milestones of economic progress in the latter half of this century.

In 1860, France took the initiative in a new commercial policy. It was largely dominated by free-trade ideas. The policy found its expression in the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. That policy and treaty have their parallel in the late German-Austrian Treaty. The former aimed at the individual protectionists, particularly the iron and coal-mine owners, who had been favored at the expense of the consumer.

In Germany the new order was aimed at the great landholders. Now, as thirty years ago, the initiative was taken by the Monarch on the throne, and not by the Chambers or by private individuals. Now, as then, the Monarch's general policy has been a strong factor in the movement. Napoleon needed a peaceful England in order to execute his far-reaching ideas, and last year saw the Triple Alliance strengthened, that the policy of Germany might gain ground and time. In one respect the two events differ. Everything was carried on with the utmost secrecy in 1859-60, while in 1891 everything was made public.

The most important point of similarity between the Commercial Treaties of 1860 and 1891 is the aim at creating a new commercial era. Certain it is, that the Anglo-French Treaty opened up a period of free-trade for twenty years. About the same time the treaty made between the Zollverein and France was the start to strong free-trade tendencies in Germany in the interest of the great landholders. But the free-trade tendencies, though supported by both the Conservatives and the Liberals, won their last triumph in 1873, when they abolished all duty on pig-iron and reduced very materially the duty on iron products. In that year came the great crisis, and swept through Europe, shattering the innumerable stock-companies. Mills were closed, machine-shops stopped working, and the laborer was thrown into misery. The charge of all this misery was laid at the door of free-trade. A reaction set in and the economic changes that took place are some of the most remarkable in the history of political economy. The agrarians began at once to agitate for protection, provided their products were "protected" evenly with all other industrial outputs. After much discussion, conflict, and many changes, the protective tariff was ready, and became the law in 1879.

But it was not for economic reasons that the Government determined upon a change. Caprivi stated distinctly that the proposed Commercial Treaties were to cement the States of the Triple Alliance more firmly than before, and we can see that the purpose was also to isolate France and Russia. As the reactionary government in 1878-79 felt the insecurity of its policy, and the dissolution of its majority, so now, the liberal government of Wilhelm II. and Caprivi feel the need of larger support. Hence the new move. The new Treaties found favor with the Austrian-Hungarian, the Italian, the Swiss, and the Belgian Governments, and they are now all treaty-bound for twelve years from February 1, 1892.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

UTOPIA.

RUDOLPH STAMMLER.

Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, February.

IN an age which has evinced so much interest in the problem of the amelioration of social conditions as the present, we are naturally led to the inquiry: What is the value of the presentation and delineation of such ideal social conditions as are presented to us in Thomas More's "Utopia" or Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward"? Are they not dreams, creations of a lively fancy, of subjective interest only, and without substantial foundation? Or, is it possible that the Utopia of the poets is capable of assuming objective reality?

In attempting to answer these questions the necessary data of past experience are very meagre. But, in the first place, it is very clear that the pictured ideal State finds, and will always find, its contrast in the rude reality of existing actual conditions. When any one depicts a condition of social life as it should be, whether he locates it in some distant and hitherto unknown island, or on the highlands of Central Africa, or in some remote past; or whether, like Bellamy, prophetically, he projects it into the distant future: in every case we are presented with two sets of social conditions, the imagined ideal, and the actually existing, whose relations to each other are to be critically decided. Let us, then, in the first place, take a glance at the actually existing.

In every civilized State the laws are so numerous that a proper understanding of them has long been the pursuit of a special profession. But all these laws, comprising, as they do, innumerable righteous laws, are but human; consequently they are never perfect, but, like all the products of human experience, always wanting amendment; so that, with regard to any existing law, the question is always in order whether it is as it should be? Social laws are not natural products which, like the rainfall, or force of gravitation, must be accepted without question: the laws are always open to question. They may be framed to secure justice, but may in practice work considerable injustice.

Now, when a critic demands the repeal or modification of any law on the ground that it operates unjustly, it must be clear that such critic necessarily bases his demand upon an ideal conception of justice. He carries the standard in his head, although he may have borrowed and perhaps confused it. Without such a fixed objective standard, our decisions would be arbitrary and subjective, and, for general application, senseless and incommunicable.

This is precisely the same with our decisions upon existing social regulations. How, for example, could one argue that the institution of private property is an injustice, excepting on a preconceived idea of a possible system of justice which existing conditions fail to secure. In fact, the proposal for every petty reform of the laws rests upon the assumption of the perfectibility of legislation in harmony with a preconceived ideal standard. The social problem is the striving after a reasonable system of jurisprudence.

And now Utopia comes to the front. It opposes itself critically to the existing system of social ordinances, and, taking its stand on admitted imperfections of the system, scathes them with emphatic denunciation, and then puts forward proposals for replacing the existing system of social ordinances by a new system which shall approach perfection; and, finally, vivifies and supports the proposals by an imaginary sketch of concrete social conditions, as they will be under the new system. This is the essential characteristic of Utopia—a confident prediction of the operation of prescribed reform measures before experience. This characteristic claim to intuitive insight distinguishes it from philosophical reflections and theories of justice on the one hand, and the simple political programme on the other.

Such a Utopian condition, as is presented to us by the creative genius of the poet, cannot, however, with right, lay claim to be a perfect and faultless system, with capacity of adjustment to future development. It is itself the product of numerous social and legislative provisions, all human, and, as such, marked with the stamp of human infirmity. Under practical operation its every provision would be as much the mark for hostile criticism as existing institutions now are.

On the other hand, Utopia may also demand that we do not measure it entirely and exclusively by empirical standards. But we have a reliable standard for the measurement of the reasonableness of the idea of drafting a perfectly just system of social ordinances;—an ideal which never yet was realized, and which man, indeed, never will attain to, but which, to strive after, is, nevertheless, the great problem of humanity, the highest aim of human society. The elucidation of that immutable goal, together with the study of the bearing of every possible historical incident on it, should be the first and chief undertaking of social science; together with the introduction and carrying out of perfected reforms, which scientific politicians (in the true sense of the word) shall indicate.

This, then, is the solution of the question with which this paper was opened. Every Utopia, although it can never pose as an eternal guiding ideal, immutable and suitable for all people in all times, nevertheless keeps alive the idea of the imperfections of justice in history, and reminds us that here, too, we must proceed on intelligent grounds and rational considerations. Utopias are presented to us as happy, flourishing communities under another social order, idealized by the poet's art; and it behooves us, especially here, to bear in mind the principles according to which just laws shall ultimately everywhere prevail, and the standard by which all speculative systems must be estimated and judged.

On the presumption, and by the aid of such fixed principles, the pretensions of socialistic and communistic Utopias can be practically met in detail, and by means of the objective standard above indicated, it can be demonstrated that the proposed Utopias are inadequate to the inauguration of an improved social system.

Insight into the intelligent principles of justice, and with it knowledge of the true conditions of progress, is above all things necessary. If the proposed Utopias help us only a little way in this direction they have rendered us a valuable service.

GERMANY AS AN INDUSTRIAL NATION.

Das Echo, Berlin, No. 7, 1892.

WHEN, in 1879, Germany passed the Agrarian Tariff Laws she was already a prominent industrial and commercial nation. This change can be best seen from some comparative statistics. In 1878, the entire export and import trade of Germany amounted to 6,400,000,000 marks, of which sum 3,513,000,000 were for imports and 2,887,000,000 for exports. After the tariff laws the imports sank to 2,819,000,000 marks, while the exports remained at 2,892,000,000. Yet even at that time Germany was the third in rank among the commercial nations of Europe, surpassed, indeed, enormously by Great Britain, but by France by only a small margin. In 1880, the foreign trade of Great Britain amounted to 12,685,000,000 marks; the imports being 8,224,000,000 marks, the exports 4,461,000,000. The foreign trade of France in 1880 was 6,646,000,000 marks; the imports being 3,926,000,000 marks, the exports 2,720,000,000.

The characteristics of an industrial nation are the excess of food stuffs and raw materials in its imports and of manufactured goods in its exports. This is the case with Germany. In 1880 the food stuffs and raw materials constituted exactly one-third of the imports, and manufactured goods constituted two-thirds of the exports. This proportion was exceeded only by England, where the food stuffs and raw materials constituted 90 per cent. of the imports and manufactured goods

constituted 70 per cent. of the exports. France showed a more favorable percentage on the side of the imports than Germany, namely 90 per cent. of food stuffs and raw materials. In the item of exports, the manufactured goods represented only 54 per cent. Other data go to show the rapid advance of Germany toward becoming an industrial nation. In 1878 she was next to Great Britain and the United States, the third nation in the production of pig-iron and steel, furnishing 15.21 per cent. of the world's total production of the former, and 18.88 per cent. of the latter. In the number of cotton-spindles she was surpassed in 1880 only by England; in the linen industry only by Great Britain, France, and Austria-Hungary; in the manufactory of woolen goods only by France, Great Britain, and the United States; in silk industry Germany stands next to France.

Germany was, during the Bismarck era, an industrial nation of the first rank, and it was a mistake to check this development by the enactment of the Agrarian Tariff Laws; and the tariff for the purpose of fostering industries was entirely useless. Bad tariffs could only hinder the development of the industries. Of course it was Bismarck's idea that German manufacturers did not need the world's markets, and it was the purpose of the tariff to secure for them the German market; but this was a singular piece of folly for a country which even at that time was producing fully a milliard marks' worth of goods more in its factories than the State could use. His policy looked upon the inland market as a Procrustean bed; but for this bed the farming and agrarian department remained too small, and the industrial manufactures became too large. German industries have all along steadily increased their foreign exports and have constantly sought larger foreign markets. In general, the economic status and policy of Germany has steadily approached that of Great Britain. In 1889, the manufactured goods constituted as high as 75 per cent. of the entire exports of Germany, being surpassed only by Great Britain with 91.9 per cent., while France had only 56.8 per cent. The entire foreign trade of Germany in 1889 amounted to 7,153,000,000 marks, surpassed only by England with 13,530,000,000 marks, while France in 1889, had decreased her export trade to 6,416,000,000 marks, and had thus lost her rank, as the second industrial nation of Europe, to Germany. The export trade of Germany in 1889 was 3,164,000,000 marks; of Great Britain, 4,978,000,000; of France, 2,963,000,000. Looked at from the side of exports alone, Germany has approached Great Britain even more closely. Germany has thus become an industrial nation of the first rank, and must remain such or perish. This, Count von Caprivi has been shrewd enough to recognize. These facts show what policy Germany must pursue. She must follow the paths of England in the policy of free trade.

THE MAKING OF A MANDARIN.

London Quarterly, January.

THE political theory of China has been handed down from the days of the Sages, and a most excellent theory it is. The unit of morals is the cultivation and rectifying of the individual; from the individual to the household, from the household to the State, in ever-widening circle, the influence of the life of the "superior man" is to spread. The volumes containing the lessons of morals and the science of government are the recognized classics coned over, and treasured up to-day, word for word, in the memory of every official in the land. Ancient China possessing these maxims and rules, had next to invent a system for procuring men who would carry them out. Thus it came about that twelve hundred years ago, there flashed on an emperor's mind the splendid idea, that, in place of his own haphazard selection of men, there should be instituted an examination, and that he who showed the most intimate knowledge of the golden themes of government would

be the most likely to carry them into practice. Hence sprang the Civil Service Examinations of China, the pioneer, by more than a thousand years of the civilization of the West.

A competitive system such as this is the heir of splendid hopes, which, with all faults of imperfection and abuse, are on the whole realized. There are drawbacks; yet, on the whole merit is undoubtedly recognized and the ablest men selected.

In theory there is in China no barrier between the poorest boy and the highest office. The clever boy is trained in the village school. Year by year the Government examinations take place over all the Empire, and if he be of the one per cent., or so, who satisfy the district and county examination test, he is decorated with the title of "budding talent." His district officials and gentry now subscribe to help him pursue his studies; in all the larger towns there are colleges with scholarships in the form of prizes on bi-monthly examinations, and with this, and other help readily offered to deserving talent, together with his own earnings from teaching or writing, the student is able to present himself for the triennial examinations. In the province of Hueph, of which the writer has the most knowledge, out of fifteen thousand candidates, sixty-six obtain the second degree "Deserving of Promotion." The survival of such an ordeal may well be thus described; the whole province rings with his name, his village is honored, and his reflected glory at once raises his family to a proud preëminence over his neighbors.

He is now eligible for office, but, as he is naturally desirous of higher academic distinction, all his acquaintances are expected to subscribe toward his journey to Peking for the contest of the metropolitan degree. Here the picked graduates of the eighteen provinces compete, and a small percentage gain the next step of the "Scholar Entering on Office." From these again are selected a small number by the Emperor himself for the "Forest of Pencils," or Imperial Academy.

The road thus marked out from the village to the Academy is clear and open. There are whispers of bribery, but collusion in the bestowal of a degree is a capital offense, and, as a general rule, the various tests are applied without fear or favor. Yet, even thus, we see, that as in the West, a good deal of money is needed at the various stages, while the actual entrance into office, as distinct from degree, is always blocked by obstacles, similar but more serious. The members of the Academy are all occupied in the capital with literary undertakings of the State, whence they emerge, should they wish it, as higher officials. Ordinarily the possessors of the second and third degrees either become proctors or professors in the management of the literary curriculum of the Empire, or they enter the rank of expectant officials. State registers are kept in Peking, on which the names of all eligible, and waiting for office, are (for a good fee) recorded. Each man is assigned to a particular province, and sent to await his turn for a magistracy. It is significant of a knowledge of human nature that in a land where clan-feeling is so strong, nobody is allowed to take office in his own province, and relationship is not allowed between the high mandarins. The golden gates of office are, however, by no means open yet; the great difficulties are still to come. The hero of a hundred competitions now finds himself one of a great company, perhaps two or three thousand in number, all impotent, and awaiting the moving of the water in the official pool. Examination is not the only road to office. Poverty of the Imperial exchequer has, from time to time, led to the institution of a system of purchase of degrees and office; a sad flaw in the ideal system. On a rough estimate of every ten who actually take office, four win their rank by services in clerkships, four by purchase, and two by examinations. Before the T'ai Ping Rebellion, the price of a district magistracy was \$12,500, since then it has been reduced to \$3,000.

The expectant, on his arrival at his provincial capital, reports himself to the higher authorities, on whom depend

all his hopes. Odds and ends of duties enable him to eke out a living, but he may wait years, a lifetime in fact, before the coveted office becomes his own—before he can hang out his tablet. Meantime he has possibly contracted some debts but after entering an office he sees that he is not expected to live on his salary. To put the fact in plain English, the Chinese Government forces its Mandarins to be dishonest. Rather let us say, that in place of sufficient income, a system of perquisites is instituted, most pernicious to the Government and the official, suggesting direct dishonesty; but that these perquisites are so regularly recognized, that the man who is moderate in the use of them is honest.

Nevertheless the experiment pays. To be a Mandarin is the dream of every Chinese boy's life, and although district magistrates may find it hard to make both ends meet, the higher offices are the means of great wealth.

THE TAX ON BARBARISM.

GEORGE H. HUBBARD.

New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, March.

TO speak of War as an appreciable cause of Poverty in America may seem absurd to many. Not a few of our commercial men and large speculators look with undisguised satisfaction and hope upon every war-cloud that rises. They fancy that such a commotion will be a real blessing to our commerce and a stimulus to our industries. For this reason the spirit and practice of war find no slight encouragement in the popular opinions of the day. They are stimulated by the public press and kept alive by the Government as an essential element of national life.

Now, all such ideas are wholly out of keeping with the progress of our age. It is time they were exploded. War is no more essential to the preservation of national honor than is duelling to the preservation of individual honor. In any of its forms, it is a relic of barbarism, and the most expensive. So long as we permit this remnant of barbarism to exist, we must pay a heavy tax for its maintenance, and that tax will fall most heavily upon the poor. Take a few figures. The late Civil War cost this Nation the immense sum of \$6,189,929,908, to which must be added the Southern debt of \$2,000,000,000. This was the immediate outlay—over eight billion dollars. Besides this, we pay annually in pensions and interest over \$150,000,000. These figures tell, however, only a small part of the story. Figures can never express the weight of terrible burdens which the war laid upon the shoulders of the people—the precious lives wasted, the waste of labor, the waste of the results of many years of work—these are beyond computation.

These are not all the evils to be traced to this one source. Vice ever follows in the train of war. A generation has passed since the war swept over our land, but its scars of sins are yet unhealed. Many of the murders, suicides, lawless outbreaks, bold robberies, and scenes of violence and crime, are but the echoes of war. A vast army of tramps, lazy and lawless, wander over every State. Great accessions have been made to the ranks of pauperism. For many of these evils we find one common cause, *the war*.

If we could trace the history of every case of poverty that exists in our land at the present time, very often we should be led directly to the Civil War. Scarcely a hamlet in our land in which we cannot find at least one home where poverty reigns as a direct result of the war.

Do you ask: Whence come the poor of America? We answer unhesitatingly: Many of these are the offspring of our war. You say: The war was unavoidable, it was forced upon the Nation. True, but we are not dealing with that question; we are concerned only with its economic results. Whatever its causes and circumstances, the war was a fearful waste economically. We do well to study the enormous cost of war in the light of our national experience. The facts are stupendous;

and if a single war could cause so heavy a drain upon national and individual wealth, what must be the sum total of the impoverishment arising from the many wars constantly waged in different parts of the world; yet men are slow to learn the blessedness of peace. We call this an age of peace and of enlightenment; but we are paying enormous sums every year as a tax on barbarism. The standing army of the United States small as it is, requires an annual expenditure of \$54,000,000.

Our own outlay in this direction is a mere bagatelle when compared with that of other nations. Europe spends \$3,867,500,000 every year on her armies and navies, while about 4,000,000 men are held in constant idleness, or engaged in unproductive, nay, worse, in destructive labor. Our statesmen point to the poverty of European peasants, and lay it at the door of *free trade* or *protection*, as the case may be. Our social reformers declare it to be the result of a false system of land-tenure or what not. But Mr. Evarts expresses the truth of the matter in a single sentence when he says: "The difference between the German and American farmer is not so much in hard work or high prices as in the fact that *every German workingman carries a soldier on his back*."

The nations of the world are daily becoming more closely knit together in their interests. Neutrals suffer more in modern than in ancient wars. Every nation feels the pain when one is wounded. Not Europe alone, but the whole world is several billions of dollars poorer every year because of the immense standing armies maintained "to keep the peace." Never was a greater fallacy than the notion that American workingmen are better off because of the idleness of so many men in Europe. The nations are one in this matter. This enormous expenditure is draining the treasury of the world, and America suffers with Europe. If we could increase the producing force of the world by seven millions of intelligent, able-bodied men, while at the same time we saved as many billions of dollars worth of waste or useless expenditure, would not all men the world over be enriched by the process? The answer is self-evident.

We repeat, then, war is a relic of barbarism; it is an unmitigated evil; it causes a large draught upon the prosperity of all nations; it destroys the vital resources of the world; it wastes material wealth; it paralyzes all legitimate industry, and blocks the wheels of economic progress. Every honest laborer, every friend of industry, ought to be a peace man. We should rejoice in every movement in the interest of peace, and deprecate every utterance that tends to excite a warlike spirit. The Peace Societies deserve a high place among the friends of the poor and the workingman. As their principles prevail and their work advances a great burden will be lifted from the world, and direct relief will be brought to every struggling laborer in the world.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED FRAGMENT OF THE ANTIOPE OF EURIPIDES, AND ITS VALUE IN THE ELUCIDATION OF THE "TORO FARNESE."

ROBERT HASSENCAMP.

Nord und Süd, Breslau, February.

ATTENTION has justly been drawn to the fact that the decadence in art is characterized by the representation of the monstrous and the horrible. While calm, cheerful grandeur characterized art in its flourishing period in Greece; while, in the Pericleian period, physical suffering was treated with cautious reserve; the pathetic played the leading rôle in the Hellenic or Alexandrian period. The artist sought out material which afforded him the opportunity of displaying his power of delineating human suffering. This is most clearly

illustrated in the colossal marble group of the *Toro Farnese* (the Farnesian Bull) in the National Museum at Naples, a work attributed to Apollonius and Tauriskus in the second century, B. C.

We see in this group, two noble youths in the act of fastening Dirke, the wife of the Theban King, Lykos, on a raging bull. The sligher, Amphion, distinguished by his lyre, holds the ferocious animal by the horns, while the sturdier and more muscular Zethus binds the bands. In despairing, deadly anguish, the unhappy woman, from whom the outer garment has fallen off, exposing her wanton loveliness, grasps with her left arm the leg of Amphion to hold him back, while the right is stretched upward with a look of horror towards the steer which in another moment will be trampling her lovely body with his hoofs. In the background is seen a noble female figure; it is Antiope, the mother of the two youths, who looks with lofty calm upon the terrible scene.

There is scarcely a monument of antiquity that has such an imposing effect, or that betrays such boldness of execution as the Farnesian Bull; the symmetry of form is admirable, and the marble is handled with incredible force. Nevertheless, it is impossible to look at the group with perfect satisfaction, it is too horrible for thorough enjoyment.

Is it true that the antique artist was restrained by a certain reserve and moderation. In contradistinction to modern naturalists who would have selected the most repulsive phase, he does not portray the bull in the act of trampling out his victim's life, but selects the moment before that terrible scene, for his composition. Even then the repulsiveness of the scene, although tempered, is not subdued, the more so that there is nothing to suggest the connection between the punishment and the offense. The fable tells us, it is true, that Zethus and Amphion imposed this terrible punishment upon Dirke, because she had doomed their own mother, Antiope, to a similar fate. It appears, therefore, to be a representation of filial love, but this is not to be gathered from the group without an extensive commentary. In especial, Antiope, regarding the horrible scene calmly, appears to us unnatural. Some archæologists are even of opinion that the addition of her figure was an afterthought; but be that as it may, its absence would not enable us to look on the composition with complete satisfaction. Nothing can divert us from the simple fact that a helpless woman is being bound to a raging steer by two powerful men and, thus, doomed to a horrible death.

The subject was, however, a favorite one for representation in later Greek and Roman times. We find the punishment of Dirke on the coins of Thyatira, it is found again in a gem in the Vienna cabinet and on a sarcophagus. It is depicted, too, in the temple which Attalus II. of Pergamos erected at Kyzikos in honor of his mother, along with Dionysius and Semele, Telephus and the Eye, and other examples of filial love.

How is it, then, it may well be asked, that a subject never treated in ancient Grecian art, should all at once be so abundantly represented? The answer is simple. Euripides popularized it in his drama "Antiope," and thus gave the impulse to the reproduction of the salient scene. Such was the view entertained, while we knew little more of the drama than the name, and this view is confirmed by the recent interesting discovery of a fragment of the drama itself in an Egyptian tomb of the third century.

This discovery confirms the view previously entertained that the fable, as it had previously come down to us through a Latin channel, is only a scanty extract from the Grecian drama, or perhaps a Latin version of it. By its aid, however, we are enabled to ascribe the newly found fragment to its proper place, and complete the missing portion, at least as regards its contents. The fable, thus restored, runs as follows:

Zeus had approached Antiope, the daughter of the King of Boeotia, amorously, and the maiden, fearing punishment, fled, and concealed herself in the valley of Kithareon, where

she bore twins. These were exposed, and found, and brought up by a shepherd. Antiope subsequently was taken to wife by Epopeus, a Sikyonian. Nykleus, however, had not forgiven his daughter's imprudence and flight, and on his death-bed he made his brother, Sykos, swear to punish her; scarcely had Sykos succeeded to the throne when he undertook an expedition against Sikyon; Epopeus was killed, and Antiope borne away in chains to the Theban home. Here arose a tormentor in the person of Dirke, the wife of Sykos, and to escape her ill-treatment Antiope fled again to the vale of Kithareon. Here she accidentally discovered her sons now grown to manhood. The milder, Amphion, felt himself inexplicably drawn to his mother, but the sterner, Zethus, drove her again into the wilderness. It happened that Dirke came to the same neighborhood to celebrate a holy day, and discovered Antiope's hiding-place, and Sykos determines to recapture her by means of the two young shepherds. Sykos accompanies them; Antiope is again secured, and is condemned to be bound to a wild steer and trampled to death. The preparations are made, and Zethus and Amphion are just about to put the fearful decree in execution, when the old shepherd, who had supported them in infancy, appears on the scene, tells them the secret of their birth, and informs them that Antiope is their own mother. The young men's wrath is now raised against their mother's tormentor, and Dirke is subjected to the dread fate she had prescribed for Antiope.

Sykos is next seized, and the brothers are about to submit him to a similar death, when a *Deus ex machina* appears in the person of Hermes, who bids them stay their hands and listen to Heaven's decree, which is that Sykos is deposed from the throne of Cadmus in favor of Amphion, who is gifted at the same time with a mastery of music that shall make the very stones cry out. Sykos gets his instructions as to the burning and disposition of the ashes of Dirke, and Zethus, too, is promised success against his enemies.

Like all other works of art intended to illustrate dramatic scenes, a thorough knowledge of the story is necessary to its full interpretation. Even thus the scene presents itself to us as an act of brutality. This was not so with Euripides and his contemporaries; for them the scene recalled only the pious reflection:

"Slow follows retribution,
Yet o'ertakes the offender surely."

THE REFORM OF GYMNASTICS.

ANGELO MOSSO.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, January 16.

I ASKED one of the most celebrated physicians in Italy what he thought of gymnastics. He answered that several of the best gymnasts he ever knew had died of consumption. This goes to show that robustness and strength of muscle are two distinct things.

Galen, the greatest physiologist of antiquity, treated the subject of gymnastics in one of his books, more than sixteen centuries ago. Since he was the physician of the school of gladiators and especially at Rome, where he was the most famous physician towards the end of the second century, he had opportunities to observe the effect of athletic gymnastics, such as no other person ever had. In a paragraph, speaking of the maladies of athletes, in order to show that the great development of the muscles attained by constant exercise does not constitute a sign of health, Galen says: *Gymnastica ad sanitatem periculosa est.*

To any one who is not a physician it is likely to seem strange that an athlete, with the appearance of extreme robustness, indicated by a great development of the muscular system, is not for that reason more healthy than others, and that thus his great strength becomes a cause of weakness for himself. Professor Birsch Hirschfeld has pointed out that keeping up the muscular system in athletes puts in a state of tension all

the other organs of the body, which, in order to nourish the muscles and provide for them motive action, end by being easily exhausted and thus less able to resist causes of disease.

Every physician knows many persons much more agile and stronger than himself, acrobats, famous gymnasts, with whom he would not exchange either lungs or digestive system, or any organ of his body. Here is a pretty thing, some readers will say, after hearing and reading so much said in praise of gymnastics, to find some one who decries that form of exercise! I do not say that gymnastics ought to be done away with, I desire simply to criticise gymnastics from a physiological point of view, in the hope of bringing about a change to a more rational and more efficacious method of exercising the body than the one now used.

The gymnastics used by the citizens of ancient Rome were not military, but simply civil and for recreation. Of this we have proof in the Latin writers. That the ancient Romans had no passion for gymnastics is shown by the fact that nearly all their athletes were foreigners. These the Romans admired, paid, and applauded, but did not hold in high consideration.

With exercise, muscular force increases rapidly and continuously. He who studies the effects of gymnastics without being a physiologist and a physician falls into error, if he believes that, with this rapid improvement of the muscles, there is a corresponding improvement in the other organs of the body. I have studied with care the changes that exercises on the trapeze and parallel bars produce in the heart during the exercise. The disturbance in the rhythm of the cardiac beats is evident. During a prolonged exercise of the muscles we see how the veins swell in the neck, and the congestion of the blood in the countenance, with the purple color of its skin. The reason is that we cannot isolate the nervous action on a single group of muscles, when we make an extraordinary effort of strength. Drawing together, as it were, all the muscles of the body, and especially those of the thorax, we render the venous circulation difficult, and we feel exhausted, and have to stop our effort, more on account of the disturbance in our circulation and respiration than through having exhausted the force of the muscles.

Some persons consider the increase of the chest a point in favor of gymnastics, claiming that this enlargement of the muscles of the thorax facilitates ordinary respiration. The increase of the thoracic circumference, however, is not of itself capable of improving the condition of the organism.

The ordinary gymnastics now in use in schools have the defect of localizing fatigue in some groups of muscles. The general fatigue which results from free games, from marches, from rowing, from wrestling, from swimming, is certainly more useful for the organism, and is physiologically the true fatigue, to which we ought to accustom ourselves in order to become robust.

The errors that are prevalent about gymnastics are many and truly singular. In the preface to a work on gymnastics, printed in Italy, may be read this eulogy: "One half-hour of exercise, according to this system of gymnastics, is equivalent to four or five hours of walking. What an immense benefit for city life, in which there is never the necessary amount of bodily exercise!"

In a medical journal of New York, I have seen announced another book, which explains how, by means of cumulative exercise, practiced according to a specified method of gymnastics for ten minutes every day, you can do without any other exercise of the body.

Unfortunately, gymnastics do not serve for the intensive culture of youth, and are not sufficient to render anyone robust. The first rule of physiology is to follow the laws of nature, and give to the organism the time necessary to develop itself. The movement must be gradual; impetuous forces are no benefit at all. I understand that a business man or a student, who cannot absolutely withdraw from the pressing

duties of his occupations, does well to practice gymnastics in his chamber; but it is absolutely necessary for such persons to be prudent.

Another prejudice which increases faith in the efficacy of gymnastics is that they serve as a rest for the brain, and may, therefore, be considered a remedy for abuse of the intellect. In my book on fatigue I have demonstrated that by mental labor the muscles also are fatigued. I am convinced that I have furnished scientific proof that gymnastics are not a rest, but fatiguing for the brain. In the computation of school hours, gymnastics ought to be considered as part of the instruction, and not as recreation.

Robustness of the organism is the result of many functions. The skin, the lungs, the heart, the nervous system, and the digestive organs are certainly more important than the muscles. Wherefore, in physical education, the prevalent importance ought not to be attached to exercise of the muscles. Walks in the open air, skating, baths, swimming, everything which fatigues one, which consumes our organism and reconstructs it in better atmospheric conditions, in surroundings which arouse the processes of life—all this constitutes the foundation of true and good gymnastics.

SHAKESPEARE ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

JULES GUILLEMOT.

Revue Bleue, Paris, February 6.

THERE has been a great deal written lately about a translation of "Macbeth," produced at the Odeon by Mr. George Clerc; a literal translation, too literal assuredly to be agreeable to our ears or even, perhaps, to be intelligible in every part.

For thirty years Shakespeare has held on the French stage a place which many of our famous playwrights might envy, were it not, to use the old saying, that a living Sardou is better than a dead Shakespeare.*

Of the various French adaptations of the English dramatist, some are exact enough; but this exactness can never be more than relative. A work of the master is, as a whole, absolutely untranslatable for the French stage. There are things in him from the translation of which the boldest draw back, and will always draw back.

To begin, Shakespeare is full of obscenities, which it is impossible for us to admit in our theatres. The most reserved personages of his dramas never hesitate about uttering noisome pleasantries. The sweet *Miranda*, one of the most exquisite heroines of Shakespeare, whom many of those who profess to be admirers of the poet know as much about as they know of the province of Kiang-Sou in China, converses with *Prospero* and *Ferdinand* in a way that Zola would not have dared to make *Gervaise* use with *Coupeau*.

Moreover, Shakespeare, seductive and marvelous poet though he be, is for our young school a detestable dramatic model. There is at the end of my pen a word, which, at the risk of an outcry, I must use. Shakespeare, despite the lightnings of his genius and his admirable theatrical master-strokes, is, take him all in all, but a mediocre dramatic workman.

It will be objected that I speak like a Frenchman. How should I speak? The misfortune is that we forget too much our native qualities, and particularly that dramatic instinct which characterized our fathers. For all of us Gauls, who are endowed with reason, the theatre of Shakespeare is of a very primitive type, and devoid of equilibrium. The poet gives fifteen pages of development to scenes, which serve to "fill up" only, and which appear to us insignificant, and strangles in a few lines what seems to us the principal situation.

Let us take "Hamlet," which, without doubt, is Shakes-

* Shakespeare has a statue in the streets of Paris. Racine and Corneille are yet waiting for theirs; and Molière's would still be lacking, were it not for the fountain of which he is a mere accessory.

peare's masterpiece, if you regard only the marvelous traits of genius which burst out here and there, the astonishing richness of the poetry, the profundity of the thought, Notwithstanding, it is one of the worst constructed dramas that can be found anywhere. Are you acquainted with many conclusions more primitive, I will say more nearly grotesque, than that of "Hamlet"? I am speaking of the conclusion, as it stands in Shakespeare, from a translation of which the most of our translators draw back; the deaths heaped together in one scene, and nearly simultaneous, of *Laertes*, of the *King*, of the *Queen*, and of *Hamlet*.

Let me not be misunderstood. There is nothing in the world which this sublime poet, this powerful thinker has not touched; his mind saw everything, understood everything, embraced everything. It is in this lies the real Shakespeare; it is by this universality of faculties that, in the course of his formless dramas, he excites at every step our astonishment and admiration. Only by this depth of view and thought can be justified the error into which certain Englishmen have fallen of confounding the author of "Hamlet" with that of the "Novum Organum."

Study Shakespeare in his historical dramas: he is a soldier and a statesman. Weigh every word of the monologue of *Hamlet*! What moralist, what student of the divine laws, ever rose above these thoughts? Where can you find a nobler disdain of life such as men have made it, of the miseries to which it is condemned? Where can you find better reasons for fleeing from these miseries and quitting this life? Like Molière, Shakespeare has the critical faculty, and is implacable against incapable writers. What a superb disdain of mere makers of phrases is the answer of *Hamlet*, when asked what there is in the book he is reading: "Words! Words! Words!"

That admirable monologue of *Hamlet*, which arouses so much thought, is a philosophical page of the first order; but is a philosophical page in its right place on the stage of a theatre? I may be permitted, I trust, to ask the question. Among a host of beautiful things in Shakespeare, which inspire so much admiration and emotion, how many of them are beauties needless for the purposes of the drama in which they appear, outside of, and apart from it, and, theatrically speaking, errors, not to say faults!

From all this the conclusion is easy to draw. If the thinker is unique in the author of "Hamlet," if the poet is admirable in the writer of the "Tempest," live with the thinker, and follow the poet in his astonishing flight. Yet, why go into ecstasies before an unskillful playwright, we who possess a theatre so great and so perfect? Why, especially, this senile imitation of a genius, inimitable in whatever is great in him, bad in everything which can be reproduced and copied?

Let us, then, become better acquainted with Shakespeare; let us read him more, read him again and again, incessantly; but let us put him on the stage a little less.

HORACE.

I.

Quarterly Review, London, January.

THE fastidious author of the "Characteristics" called Horace the most gentlemanlike of the Roman poets, and many who have tried to analyze the secret of his charm have used a great many more words, and yet have not been so successful as the Earl of Shaftesbury in hitting off the salient quality of the mind and manner of Horace. Yet, in the narrowest meaning of this grand old name which has so often been

Soiled with all ignoble use,

none of the great Roman poets less deserved the title of gentleman. All his immediate predecessors in poetry, strictly so-called—we are not speaking of the dramatists—and his contemporaries and successors, were of high, or at least of more than respectable, birth; but Horace was the son of an emancipated slave. Yet, perhaps, never before or since, has such a literary position been won and held with such a complete maintenance of dignity and self-respect. Sir Theodore Martin has pointed to Beranger as another great poet who made no

effort to conceal his lowly birth. But Beranger's "*Je suis vilain et tres vilain*" is almost as alien from the refined indifference of Horace,

Too proud to care from whence he came,

as is the obsequious coxcombry of Moore, or the petulant self-consciousness of Pope. Burns has more in common with Horace, but the gentle manliness of the latter's style is as of one to the manner born, and reminds us sometimes of Addison, but oftener of Thackeray. We know of no poem in English, not professedly an imitation, more Horatian in tone than Thackeray's "Age of Wisdom."

Forty times over let Michaelmas pass;

nor has any social satirist come nearer to Horace than Thackeray, in the readiness with which he shows up his own weaknesses and peccadilloes, thus disarming criticism and blunting an obvious retort. It is his boldness and independence of spirit that have made Horace so popular in

The land, where girt with friends or foes,

A man may speak the thing he will.

So popular that Gibbon never traveled without a copy of his poems in his pocket, that Hooker fled with him to the field from the reproaches of a railing wife, that Thackeray is content if the future man of the world, on leaving school, should have enough Latin to quote Horace respectably through life.

His manliness of character and complete freedom from sycophancy and snobbishness—in a word, "his good form," as it would now be termed, did not show itself merely in his style. It penetrated his life and influenced his conduct. In his first interview with Mæcenæ we do not find a glib and clever adventurer showing off before a powerful patron. His own words were few and hesitating, and the replies of Mæcenæ curt and commonplace. They did not meet again for nine months, but thenceforth the intimacy ripened quickly. The position which Horace gained in the friendship of Mæcenæ excited the wonder and envy of subsequent poets. But the attitude of Horace towards his patron was always one of resolute, but not ostentatious, independence; and this, too, it must be remembered, in an age in which copyright was unknown.

This extraordinary man (Mæcenæ) certainly had not one of those happy natures with which it is easy to live and difficult to quarrel. On the contrary, he was self-willed and eccentric; he formed and held original views about life and happiness, and acted on them. This descendant of Etruscan kings does not appear to have held any official position or title whatever. He aspired to no higher dignity than his ring denoted. His aim was to govern, not to reign; but, though he despised the common-place ambition, it was not because he surpassed his fellow-men in fortitude and strength of mind. He trembled at what many ordinary men can meet without fear. He dreaded death, or rather felt an aversion for it; and what is more singular, he was bold enough to confess what he felt. This strange being, to whom even Seneca—no admirer of his—ascribes a powerful and masculine spirit, has left behind him the most pitiful wail, in which man even owned his desire "to grunt and sweat under a weary life";

Paralysed in hand and thigh
Toothless, humpbacked, lame,
Only bid me not to die—
Life is all I claim.
Give me, Powers above me, give,
Be it on the rack, to live.

The gods lent too ready an ear to his craven appeal. He endured, through many years of ill-health, the burden of life which he coveted.

Nor were the speculative opinions or the literary style of Mæcenæ more marked by singularity than the conduct of his life. This was the man whose slovenly dress provoked the laughter of the passers-by, and whose constant quarrels and reconciliations with his wife, Tarentia, gave rise to the *mot*

of Seneca, that he was married a thousand times, though he never had but one wife.

And this was the man with whom Horace lived on terms of intimate friendship and social equality. Not only was he the honored guest, but the frequent host of the great man; and he owed this position to no subservience or undue complaisance. We have clear and unmistakable evidence of the spirit of Horace, in the long and clever epistle in which he firmly but courteously denies the right of his patron to abridge his holiday in the country, and order him back to Rome. He had gone to the country in the beginning of August for a week, and when his sojourn there had extended over a month, Mæcenas, impatient of the long absence of his friend, seems to have remonstrated somewhat sharply, and probably to have reminded him of the obligations under which he lay: Horace says he will not return till the spring: "Your poet will return my kind friend with the zephyrs and the first swallow." Even his Sabine farm (the gift of Mæcenas) would be dearly purchased at the price of his independence. Sooner than that he boldly says:

I give up all I've got without a sigh.

He declares that no material comforts compensate for loss of liberty, and boldly exclaims:

He that finds out he's changed his lot for worse
Let him betimes the untoward choice reverse.

Never was there a more outspoken, yet perfectly friendly statement of the limits which should bound the patron's control over the private life and conduct of him to whom he has extended his favor.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

JAMES DEANS.

American Antiquarian, Avon, Ill., January.

BEFORE entering on the account of my experiences among the silent records of the past in this little-explored region, I shall quote a few lines from an essay on Vancouver Island, written in 1862 by Charles Forbes, M.D., of the Royal Navy, because, in a few words, he gives all that was known of the cairns of British Columbia, up to that date. After pointing out the remarkable resemblances between these cairns, and the ancient British cairns on Dartmoor, Devonshire, England, he says, speaking of our cairns: "These circles of stone point to a period of ethnological history which has no longer a place in the memory of man." And further he says of them: "Scattered in irregular groups of from three or four to fifty or more, these stone circles are found, crowning the rounded promontories, over all the southeastern end of Vancouver Island. Their dimensions vary in diameter from three to thirteen feet; of some, only a simple ring of stones marking the outline now remains. In other instances, the circle is not only complete in outline, but is filled in, built up as it were, to a height of from three to four feet with masses of rock and loose stones, collected from among the erratic boulders, which cover the surface of the country, and from the gravel of the boulder drift which fills up many of the hollows. These structures are of considerable antiquity, and whatever they may have been intended for, they have long been disused, and many of them are now covered with a growth of mature timber. The Indians when questioned can give no further account of the matter than that 'they belonged to the old people.'"

Believing them to be burial-places from their resemblance to the cairns of my native Scotland, I resolved to open a few at the first opportunity, which came about in the following manner:

In 1871, being on the Canadian Geological Survey, the leader of the party, the late Mr. James Richardson, instructed me to take two men and open enough of the cairns to see how they

were built, and for what purpose. After looking around for a suitable one we pitched on the largest of a group, placed on the brink of a terrace, sixty feet above another one of about five hundred yards in width, bounded by a bluff, fifty feet in height. This bluff is the sea-bank of the present day, while the first mentioned was its back in by-gone ages. Thus, the cairn we opened was, when built, sixty feet above the water, but to-day is one hundred and ten feet above it.

The cairn was determined by measurement to be twenty-four yards in circumference. A trench, four feet wide was dug right through its centre. After a hard day's labor, we were rewarded by finding, right in the centre, at the bottom of a circular hole, beneath a pile of large stones, the greater part of the skeleton of a human being. Around it were wood ashes of oak and pine. The body had been cremated, and the parts remaining unburned had been placed on the bottom of the hole, or receptacle, in the following order: first the skull had been placed face downwards, due south. The bones of the legs and arms had been placed in line from the skull northward, while whatever other bones had been left unburnt were placed on top of them. This done, all the ashes had been gathered into the receptacle. Excepting these bones, nothing whatever was found. Over these remains, six inches of fine sand had been thrown. Above all, three large stones had been rolled, filling the receptacle completely. The skull crumbled to dust while we were cleaning it, as did, also, even the teeth.

As regards the cairn itself, which was typical of all the others: In the first place, the builders appear to have marked out a circle; next, they appear to have taken out the soil within its bounds, which appears to have been saved in order to put it in the receptacle over the remains. The receptacle we always found in the centre of the circle, and always shaped like a basin. In size they vary according to the dimensions of the cairn. In this one the receptacle was six feet wide, and twenty inches deep; over it the pyre or pile of wood had been built. This pyre, which appears to have been square, was big enough to inclose the receptacle, so that while the body was burning the ashes might drop into it. The inside of the fire had evidently been filled with dry wood in order to help the kindling as well as the burning. The body, with the knees drawn up under the chin, and tied, in some instances (if not in all), had been placed in a cedar-wood box, lying on and covered with cedar-bark fibre. In some instances, at least, the box with the body had been placed on the pyre; in other instances I see reason to believe that the body was only wrapped in mats. By digging up the bottom of the receptacle we found that in most cases it had the pink tinge of fire. Besides the large stones above mentioned, a number of smaller ones had been added, until it had the appearance of an inner cairn overlapping the rim of the receptacle fully a foot all around. Between the inner cairn and the outer circle was a space two feet wide. This outer circle was formed by stones three feet long, being set on end in imitation of a circle of standing stones, five feet apart from each other, and all marking the outline of the original circle. These standing stones, fifteen in number, very much resembled the sun circles in Bolivia, and other parts of South America.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

LEICESTER ALLEN A.B., M.E.

Engineering Magazine, New York, March.

I HAVE never seen any person of inquiring mind, not acquainted with the principles of refrigeration, who, upon first sight of a modern ice-machine, did not express wonder at its operation and wish that he could explain its apparently paradoxical performance. I once placed a small ice-tank on a steamer, within one foot of the range, in a ship's galley. In the boiler-room, where the ice-machine was delivering air at a temperature of -40° F., the temperature was not infrequently 120° F. Some of the seamen, seeing it deliver the solid ice, expressed their belief that it would make ice in a much hotter place, frequently mentioned in their conversation.

Many modes of making ice are known, and many substances exclusive of fuel and water for supplying mechanical power, and brine (only employed as an extractor and conveyer of heat), have been more or less used. Among these materials may be named ammonia, ordinary atmospheric air, ether, cymogene,

sulphur dioxide, a mixture of ether and sulphur dioxide, etc. In the revolution of the art of artificial refrigeration, the two fittest only of these substances have survived, viz., ammonia and common air, the former is used almost exclusively except for cooling on sea-going vessels, and a few special purposes on land. All refrigerating processes, employing air or ammonia, as stated, may be grouped under three heads—those depending principally upon chemical affinity for the production of a condition in ammonia that will fit it for the generation of cold; those in which the action is wholly mechanical, and those in which ammonia is acted upon both chemically and mechanically.

In this article, intended only as a popular exposition of the subject, I shall content myself with a statement of some of the most easily comprehended principles.

The action of ice-machines and their connected apparatus is, in most particulars, entirely different from that of an ice-cream freezer. In this common domestic apparatus, ice is consumed to form ice in the cream-vessel, so that, at the end of the process, there can never be more in the freezer than at the beginning; owing to unavoidable waste, there is always somewhat less. Ice-machines, on the contrary, start off with no ice at all, and constantly turn out, in regular succession, large blocks of ice; or, if ice is not desired, they are used to cool a large room, or a mass of material stored in an inclosure, to any temperature above the point of freezing.

Now, many gaseous substances need only be compressed at ordinary temperatures to change them to liquids. In fact nearly all known gases have been liquefied; but there are some, as anhydrous ammonia, sulphur dioxide, etc., that, while liquefying under easily managed pressures, not only set free a quantity of latent heat when liquefied, but which, if the heat thus set free, be taken away, will, when the pressure is removed, again turn to gas, and reabsorb (render latent) as much heat as they gave off in liquefying, from any contiguous body having a higher temperature. If no such body is near, they still vaporize, rendering latent a part of their own sensible heat. The absorption of their sensible heat, of course, lowers their temperature, and they thus become intensely cold. They are thus brought into a condition for extracting heat from any other substance having a higher temperature. To the proper understanding of the subject, another principle now claims attention. It has been completely proved by the experiments of Count Rumford and others that the compression of a gas imparts heat to it, and that the heat so imparted is always the exact measure of the work performed in the act of compression. Further investigation has proved that the converse is also true. The gas, when it expands, again performs work while losing heat, and the work so performed is the exact measure of the heat so lost.

The essential parts of a compression ammonia ice-machine are, a compressing pump, a motor, usually a steam-engine that drives the compressor; a cooling receiver, usually a system of pipes connected with the pump, and placed in a tank of water, kept by constant inflow and overflow at nearly the ordinary temperature; a tank containing strong brine, and also a system of pipes, connected both with the receiver and the inlet valves of the pump, into which pipes the liquefied ammonia is allowed to expand as regulated by a valve, and from which the pump constantly takes out ammonia gas to pass it again into the receiver.

The pump, so inducting the gas, presses it into the receiver, the valve that regulates expansion into the pipes in the brine-tank being adjusted to maintain a proper pressure in the receiver, and this pressure being such as will cause the ammonia to liquefy at the temperature of the water surrounding the pipes in the receiver. In liquefying, the vapor yields up its latent heat to the water surrounding the pipes in the receiver. In again vaporizing in the pipes of the ice-tank into which it flows, the gas first absorbs enough of its own sensible heat to bring it slightly below the temperature of the brine in the

tank, and thereafter all the latent heat required to vaporize it is taken from the brine.

In this brine, molds, filled with either filtered or distilled water, are placed, and to this cold brine the latent heat from freezing water passes till the water is frozen. The molds are then lifted out and placed in a tank of warm water till the ice loosens from the molds, when the blocks of ice, clear as plate-glass and much purer than most natural ice, readily slip out and are ready for market.

In modern ice-machines, cooling the expanding gas by performing work with it has been abandoned, because the additional effect gained by this is so small that the gain does not compensate for the necessary additional complication of machinery. On the other hand, in cold-air machines that cool through alternate compression and expansion of air, the air is not liquefied under compression, there is no absorption of latent heat from it, and the entire action of such machines is mechanical. Work is first performed on the air to compress it by a steam-engine. The heat equivalent of this work is then extracted by cooling the air under constant pressure by water at ordinary temperatures; the air so cooled is conducted to a compressed-air engine that assists the steam-engine in the work of compression, and the air exhausted from the engine is thus reduced in temperature by conversion into work of the heat equivalent of the work performed. This cold air, reduced to temperatures from -60° to -80° F., may then be used for making ice, or regulating the temperature of cold storage rooms.

FLUORINE.

HENRI MOISSAN.

Annales de Chimie et de Physique, Paris, October and January.

I WAS the first person to obtain the element, fluorine, in a state of purity, and this I did for the first time in the year 1887. Since then I have considerably enlarged and improved my apparatus, which is now capable of turning out one hundred and sixty cubic inches of the gas an hour. I obtained this result by passing a strong current of electricity from twenty-six or twenty-eight Bunsen batteries through hydrofluoric acid, in which was dissolved a metallic compound, to increase the conductivity.

Every part of my apparatus is constructed of platinum* with stoppers of fluor-spar, through which the wires conveying the current pass. The purifying vessels, tubes, and connections are also of the same metal, fastened together by nuts and flanges with lead-washers, which, when acted on by the escaping gas, expand and seal any leak.

The tube in which the generation takes place is kept at a temperature of -9° Fahrenheit by the evaporation of a very volatile organic liquid contained in an outer vessel, and the first member of the purifying series at -58° Fahrenheit by the same means; the greatest care having to be taken that even the vapor of the refrigerating liquid does not enter any part of the apparatus, or else violent explosions occur.

Fluorine gas is of a yellow color, with a smell resembling bleaching-powder. Every precaution has to be used in studying its action on other bodies, both on account of its dangerously irritating action on the eyes and mucous membrane of the operator; and its marvelous energy, far exceeding that of anything hitherto discovered. There is hardly a gas, liquid, or solid that it does not attack, usually, with the greatest violence; in fact, its mere contact with any other substance is nearly always signalized by the sudden evolution of intense heat and light and loud detonations.

As a supporter of combustion, fluorine leaves oxygen far behind. Lampblack bursts immediately into brilliant flame and gets red-hot in a current of fluorine gas; and charcoal is made to give an interesting exhibition of its porosity, by first

* As the price of platinum is two-thirds of that of gold the cost of the researches was not insignificant.

filling its interstices with the gas and then burning spontaneously with sparkling scintillations. The diamond, however, is able to withstand its action, even at high temperatures. Silicon, a crystalline substance closely resembling the diamond, gives a very beautiful reaction, showers of brilliant spangles being scattered in all directions from the white-hot crystals, which are finally melted. As they do not fuse under 2190° Fahrenheit, some idea can be formed of the immense energy set free during the combination.

All the metals, with the exception of gold and platinum, are rapidly attacked by fluorine, and even those in less degree. Iron combines in the cold with splendid energy, becoming white-hot; and rust, when heated, behaves in a similar manner. Zinc, if slightly warmed, bursts into gorgeous luminosity, accompanied by bright white flames so intense as to be almost blinding. Mercury is attacked violently in the cold. I once attempted to pass a quantity of the gas into a tube standing over mercury protected by an inert fluid; but when inclining the tube, the two elements came into contact, there was a violent detonation, and the containing vessels were broken to atoms. Silver requires some persuasion before it will take up fluorine, and very little action occurs until 212° Fahrenheit—the boiling point of water—is reached. At a red-heat, however, incandescence is observed, the product melts, and, on cooling, has a sheen like satin. Gold, on heating, forms a volatile fluoride which, when carried to a slightly higher temperature, splits up again into the metal and the gas.

The behavior of liquids with fluorine is usually very energetic, and experiments have to be conducted with much caution. If the gas be passed into the middle of alcohol, the result is very striking: the whole mass is violently agitated, and each bubble, as it appears, becomes incandescent in the middle of the liquid, finally vanishing in flame. If a few drops of chloroform are shaken up in a tube full of fluorine gas, a violent explosion takes place, and the tube is reduced to fragments.

Hydrogen combines fiercely with fluorine, even in the dark, and at -9° Fahrenheit, the issuing stream burning with a blue flame, bordered by red. In every other known case, heat or some form of extraneous energy is required to induce the combination of elementary gases. Oxygen is one of the few bodies that appear to have no affinity for fluorine. Even when they are heated together up to 932° Fahrenheit nothing is observed to take place between them. If a few drops of water are placed on the floor of the experimenting tube and fluorine gas is passed in, a dark fog is seen surrounding each drop, which presently clears and resolves itself into a characteristic blue vapor, apparently more than an inch in thickness, and which is found to be that most interesting condensed form of oxygen—ozone—in a state of great density.

DEMOGRAPHY.

IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

IV.*

CHARLES RICHET.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, January 30.

WHAT is likely to be the social and financial condition of the people in 1992?

During the past century there has evidently been taken a very long step towards an equality of fortune and condition. This, however, is nothing to what will occur in the century on which we are about to enter. At present, by a sort of admirable instinct, everyone, rich and poor, comprehends the necessity of a better social organization.

The fundamental element of social progress is a more equitable distribution of wealth, something which a tax on incomes aims at. The economists strive in vain to get away from the question; but it forces itself to the front. At the last, it will be necessary to put a tax on incomes, a progressive and pro-

* For preceding parts see LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., pp. 264, 294, 486.

portional tax, relative, on the one hand, to the number of the children, and, on the other hand, to each one's share of fortune. It must be remembered that individuals who are neither proprietors nor live on their income, comprise nearly the half of the population of France, while in other countries the proportion is much larger, so that, out of every three individuals, there are two who possess nothing. The inequality is too great not to be lessened by a tax on incomes. This reform will not be accomplished suddenly, but by a series of successive improvements. It will not amount to a suppression of inheritance. It is clear that the method of laying this tax may vary infinitely. Any supposition as to how the details will be arranged would be premature; but it is none the less probable that this tax will be the base of all future taxes necessary for the State.

Wealth will be also completely modified by the progressive diminution of the revenues of capital. Fifty years ago a loan at seven or eight per cent. interest was normal. Now a loan at eight per cent. is considered usurious. At present the interest of money is tending towards from three to three and a half per cent. In fifty years, if things go on in the same way, you will not be able to get more than from two to two and a half per cent.; and in a century, from one to one and a half will be the rate.

If you remember that all sorts of food, house-rent, clothing, objects of luxury, whatever one buys, has tripled in price, you will see that the value of capital has diminished by just so much. As a result of the increased production of gold and silver, this diminution in value will continue. Gold and silver do not disappear once they are put in circulation. In 1850 the amount of gold and silver in circulation was equal to 36 francs a head for the population of France; in 1891 that amount was equal to 70 francs a head. At the end of the twentieth century it will be equal to 200 francs a head; even if the quantity of gold and silver produced does not increase. To illustrate: an object, which in 1850 was worth 100 francs, will, in 1992, be worth 300 francs; in 1850, 100 francs represented a capital of 1,700 francs, while in 1992 in order to expend 300 francs a year, it will be necessary to have a capital of 30,000 francs. Enormous as this difference appears, it is none the less certain, and it is one of the best solutions of the social question which can be foreseen. In fact, the capitalist will be nearly wiped out, for, in order to have as much as the workman, he will have to possess so large a capital that very few individuals will be capitalists.

We must consider the future of the workmen also. The working-class will become more and more numerous. The emigration of country people to the towns increases constantly, and will go on at a still greater rate. If the great cities of New York, Paris, and London follow the rate of their progress since the beginning of this century, they will number—these three alone—sixty millions inhabitants by the end of the next century. These three will be town-nations, in which there will not be an agriculturist. They will be peopled by industrials, merchants, tradespeople, and workmen. The workmen will form the largest portion and will be able by their votes to regulate work. The laws they will pass in that respect will assuredly be just and equitable. Hatreds, misunderstandings, quarrels, more or less violent, between masters and workmen, there will be, without doubt. If the workmen, however, which seems probable, understand their own strength, they will be moderate, and respect the rights of others in order to assure their own triumph. It will not be necessary for them to meditate very deeply to comprehend that, with their votes and their strikes, they can become masters of the world.

How about the international question of permanent armies and preparations for war? I am obliged to confess that I believe that the foolish military expenses of the present day will continue yet a long time. In other words, we shall keep on ruining ourselves by an armed peace, instead of ruining ourselves by war. Let us distinguish, however, between arma-

ments and armies. The system of armaments will continue. There will be no cessation in building forts and cuirassed ships. in making guns and cannon; but permanent armies will tend to disappear. At present, there is spent on the armies (land and sea) of Europe, four milliards of money. In this way Europe makes America a gift of that sum. If, in 1992, the military question is not solved—and perhaps it will be, in the sense of the suppression of permanent armies and the organization of an international tribunal—in the following century that question will be pretty well disposed of.

Will this materialist and utilitarian society of 1992 have a religion? That it will be essentially laic, is not doubtful. Religious ideas, however, are not destroyed; they offer, like a national language, an almost invincible resistance to efforts to destroy them. In Roman Catholic countries, the people will have preserved a vague religious sentiment, and there will still be religious pomp, attended by the mass of the people without conviction, but with profound belief on the part of a few rare individuals, surviving relics of the faith of past ages. In Protestant countries, religion will be less doctrinal, but more professed, a sort of purified Christianity, disengaged from all liturgical conception and the more difficult to uproot, because it will be less associated with the supernatural and absurd. It will be a reasonable and logical religion, which will have in the United States and in England millions of adherents. Roman Catholicism will undergo an analogous evolution; it will be always very dogmatic, but the rigor of dogmatism will be outweighed, on the one hand, by the incredulity and indifference of the masses; on the other, by the very clear perception of contemporaneous reality, which has never been lacking in the Roman Catholic Church. The Jews will be confounded more and more with the mass of the nation in the midst of which they live, and their religion will be naught but a curious tradition, out of fashion. As to the Arabs, the Hindoos, the Chinese, they will preserve their creeds. The history of the last four centuries demonstrates that Christian proselytism has taken no hold of these Orientals. Their religions are good enough not to make them desire any change.

NEW CHAPTERS IN THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE.

XV. ASTRONOMY.

ANDREW DIXON WHITE, LL.D., L.H.D.

PART I.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, March.

THE next great series of battles was fought regarding the relations of the earth to the heavenly bodies. The prevailing view in the early Church was based upon Genesis, that a solid vault—a "firmament"—was extended above the earth, and that the heavenly bodies were simply lights hung within it. By the evolution of scientific thought, the geocentric doctrine—that the earth is the centre, and that the sun and planets revolve around it—under its final name, "Ptolemaic theory," carried weight; and, having thus come from antiquity into the Christian world, it was finally acquiesced in and universally held to agree with the letter and spirit of Scripture.

This system stood for centuries, and was imbedded in the beliefs and aspirations, in the hopes and fears of Christendom down to the middle of the sixteenth century.

But the processes of mathematics were constantly improved, the heavenly bodies were steadily observed, and at length appeared in Poland a plain, simple-minded scholar, who first fairly uttered to the modern world the truth—now so commonplace, then so astounding—that the sun and planets do not revolve about the earth, but that the earth and planets revolve about the sun; and this man's name was Nicholas Copernicus. He had been a professor at Rome, and even as early as 1500 had announced his doctrine there, but more in the way of a scientific curiosity, as it had been previously held by Cardinal de Cusa, than as the statement of a system representing a great fact in nature. But to Copernicus, steadily studying the subject, it became more and more a reality, and, as the intuition of its truth grew, he seemed to feel that he was no longer safe at Rome. To announce his theory there as

the truth would never do. He returns to his little town in Poland, and for more than thirty years the thought lay slumbering in the mind of Copernicus, and of the friends to whom he had privately intrusted it.

At last he prepares his great work on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, and dedicates it to the Pope himself, and seeks a publisher. He dares not send it to Rome, for there are the rulers of the older Church ready to seize it; nor to Wittenberg, for there are the leaders of Protestantism, no less hostile; so he intrusts it to Osiander, of Nuremberg.

But Osiander lacks courage: he dares not launch the new thought boldly. He writes a groveling preface, to excuse Copernicus for his novel idea, and inserts the apologetic lie that Copernicus propounds the doctrine of the earth's movement merely as a hypothesis; he declares that it is lawful for an astronomer to indulge his imagination, and that this is what Copernicus has done.

Thus was the greatest and most ennobling, perhaps, of scientific truths—a truth not less ennobling to religion than to science—forced, in coming before the world, to sneak and crawl.

On the 24th of May, 1543, the newly printed book arrived at the house of Copernicus. It was put into his hands; but he was on his death-bed. A few hours later, he was beyond the reach of the conscientious men who would have blasted his reputation, and perhaps destroyed his life.

During nearly seventy years (thanks to the preface of Osiander) the church authorities did not move against the book, but even in some cases allowed the new view to be presented purely as a hypothesis. But in 1616, when the Copernican theory was upheld by Galileo as a *truth*, and proved so by his telescope, the book was taken in hand by the Roman curia. The statements of Copernicans were condemned "until they should be corrected," and the corrections required were to substitute for his conclusions the old Ptolemaic theory. Galileo was forbidden to teach or discuss the Copernican theory, and henceforth to read the work of Copernicus was to risk damnation, and the world accepted the decree.

Doubtless many will exclaim against the Roman Catholic Church for this; but the simple truth is that Protestantism was no less zealous against the new scientific doctrine. All the branches of the Protestant Church—Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican—vied with each other in denouncing the Copernican theory as contrary to Scripture; and at a later period the Puritans showed the same tendency; even John Wesley declared the new ideas to tend toward "infidelity."

But the new truth would not down. Many minds had received it, but within the hearing of the papacy only one tongue appears to have dared to utter it clearly. This new warrior was that strange mortal, Giordano Bruno. He was hunted from land to land, until at last he turned on his pursuers with fearful invectives. For this he was imprisoned during six years, then burned alive, and his ashes scattered to the winds. Still the new truth lived on. Ten years after the martyrdom of Bruno the truth of the Copernicus doctrine was established by the telescope of Galileo.

Years before, opponents had said to Copernicus, "If your doctrines were true, Venus would show phases like the moon." He answered: "You are right; God is good, and will in time find an answer to this objection." The answer came when, in 1611, the rude telescope of Galileo showed the phases of Venus.

On Galileo the whole war was at last concentrated. It was long and bitter. He discovered the moons of the planet Jupiter in 1610, thus taking the Copernican theory quite out of the realm of hypothesis, and the battle against him began immediately. But his little telescope still swept the heavens, and another revelation was announced—the mountains and valleys of the moon. This provoked another attack. Still another followed when the hated telescope revealed spots upon the sun, their motion indicating the sun's rotation.

The whole struggle to crush Galileo would be amusing were it not so fraught with evil. He was finally brought before the Inquisition and threats of the dungeon led him to formally renounce his views of the movements of the earth.

RELIGIOUS.

THE MARVELS OF THEOSOPHY.*

THE EDITOR.

The Month, London, February.

IN applying the principles of ordinary criticism to Theosophy we have to determine first of all whether there are a sufficient number of established facts connected with it, inexplicable either by known laws, or by self-delusion, or by clever trickery, to justify us in declaring its members in possession of powers which ordinary men do not possess. We have next to decide whether the facts on the reality of which we can rely, and which are put forward by the advocates of the system as its motives of credibility, are to be traced to supernatural, natural, or preternatural causes. Further, we have to inquire whether the powers which we must perforce ascribe to them are due (1) to a deeper knowledge of the natural laws that govern the universe; if not, (2) are we to ascribe their exceptional powers to the presence of invisible agencies assisting and guiding them? (3) Are these agencies human or superhuman, are they supernatural or preternatural, that is, are they to be traced to the beneficent action of Almighty God, acting through His heavenly messengers, or to the malignant action of the enemies of God, whose object is to dishonor Him, and deceive and ruin those who are made in His image and likeness?

As regards the facts, I have to confess that the combined testimony of intelligent and reliable men compelled me to give a rather grudging assent to the facts narrated as true. To be incredulous is always a cheap way of seeming to be wise, but in the case of Theosophy the witnesses are unimpeachable; and if well-attested facts are brought to our notice, and we are quite at a loss to explain them, the honest course to be pursued is to profess our ignorance, and suspend our judgment, not to evade the difficulty by arbitrarily denying the facts.

What Theosophy claims, is the possession of a power over nature by which are produced phenomena such as every other system would call miraculous. Miracles are entirely foreign to Theosophy. They attribute the so-called miraculous effects, merely to the moral and intellectual superiority of those "great souls," living for the most part in the mountain fastnesses of Thibet, whom they term Mahatmas, and who are able, by reason of their higher cultivation, and deeper knowledge of nature's secrets, to do what is altogether out of the power of ordinary mortals. Their natures are so spiritualized that they share with spiritual beings the faculty of instantaneous passage from one end of the earth to the other, and of transporting material objects the longest distances in a moment of time, of communicating with their absent friends, and of making themselves even visible to certain privileged persons, while they are invisible to all around. They profess to be able to give a natural explanation of all Spiritualist marvels, and, if they could establish their system to begin with, I should be inclined to regard their attitude in respect of Spiritualism as a very sensible one.

When Theosophy first came into sight, some of the Indian Spiritualists declared that their spiritual guides informed them that the Theosophists were misled by the fact that Madame Blavatsky was an extraordinary medium who had been deceived by her "familiar" into a belief in the illustrious brotherhood of the Mahatmas. This uncomplimentary account of the new system they afterwards withdrew. They, after a time, declared their full belief in the Brotherhood, and said that they were appointed to work in concert with them. This points very strongly to a like agency at work in the two systems.

There was a certain Mr. Eglinton, a devout Spiritualist, to whom this communication was made by the spirits who held converse with him. The Mahatmas were not to be outdone by

* See also THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 30th.

the spirits in their preternatural courtesy, and in return for this acknowledgment of their reality, a Mahatma well known in Theosophic circles, Koot Hooime, promised to visit Mr. Eglinton on his voyage to Europe, and transmit a letter from him to his friends in Calcutta, delivering it the same day it was written. This promise was duly kept, as is attested by witnesses and documents; and there is no rational escape for anyone who looks into the evidence, from the necessity of admitting that this and similar phenomena have actually been accomplished, impossible as ordinary science will declare them.

The summary of what we have yet arrived at is this, that there seem to be well-attested phenomena, connected with Theosophy, which cannot be accounted for by any known laws; that though a certain amount of imposture may be mixed up with the marvels narrated, yet it will not account for them all, and that there is a considerable surplusage that cannot possibly be so explained; that this surplusage consists of phenomena, corresponding almost exactly to those of Spiritualism; that the true interpretation of the older system is equally the true interpretation of the newer. If in the case of Spiritualism it is generally admitted on all sides that there are invisible agents at work, to whom its wonders are due, we must concede the same kind of agency to Theosophy. What we shall have to consider in our next article, is the character of the beings with whom Theosophy surrounds its adepts and disciples.

NATIONALISM, THE CONCLAVE, AND THE NEXT POPE.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND MGR. BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D.

American Catholic Quarterly Review, Philadelphia, January-March.

FOR a long time past there have been, on both sides of the ocean, on the continent of Europe especially, periodical outbursts of a feverish and most untimely curiosity regarding the nationality of the immediate successor of Leo XIII., the place where the next conclave would assemble, and the degree of pressure which the Great Powers would bring to bear upon the electors, members of the Sacred College. What is most to be regretted is to see Catholics manifesting more anxiety regarding the nationality of the next Pope than the freedom of the conclave, or the conditions of greater liberty or greater servitude awaiting him.

We shall consult the desire of both the Protestant and Catholic public by giving at once categorical answers to the following questions, which are uppermost in the minds of our readers, and continue to be warmly discussed throughout the Christian world:

Where will the next conclave be held?

Of what nationality will be the Pope there chosen?

Will the Pope continue to reside in Rome?

I

There is not the faintest probability, save in the sole event of a general European war, that the next conclave can or will be held outside of Rome. Every probability, every consideration of political wisdom, point to the moral certainty that the conclave will take place in the Eternal City, protected from all violence and pressure by the Italian Government. The "Law of Guarantees," passed by the Italian Parliament, promises protection to the Sacred College while performing its functions as an electoral body. Just as it is of the greatest possible interest to the Italian Kingdom that none but a native of Italy shall succeed Leo XIII., even so it is the interest of King, Ministers, and Parliament to take every possible measure to induce the cardinals to hold the conclave in Rome, and to surround the deliberations of the Electoral College with even greater guarantees of security and freedom from outside pressure or threats of Radical violence than in February, 1878.

Umberto I. and his Cabinet are heartily tired of the daily

* THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 3, p. 71, contains a digest of an article on this subject from an Italian review.

difficulties and dangers created for the new kingdom by the Piedmontese usurpation, and their continued presence in the City of the Popes. The King and the Government are pledged to the Cabinets of Europe, to the Catholic courts in particular, to make it more than ever perfectly safe for the Papal Electors to meet in Rome after the death of the present Pope. More than ever will it be the policy of the Quirinal to prove to the world that the conclave shall enjoy greater liberty under the flag of Savoy, than when Rome, at the death of the last Pope, was turned by the Catholic Powers into a hot-bed of intrigue, and all manner of pressure brought to bear on their respective cardinals. No less certain is it that any effective attempt of the Sacred College to hold a conclave outside of Italy will be the signal for the troops of King Umberto to enter the Vatican and to hang the Italian tricolor from the Papal apartments and St. Peter's.

These are considerations which the members of the Sacred College, venerable as they are for their enlightened wisdom, will not fail to weigh well in the balance of the sanctuary.

II.

The same weighty considerations, which compel all serious-minded men, all Catholics who set the good of the Church above national feelings and preferences to see that there can be no question of holding a conclave outside of Rome and the palace of the Vatican, must lead them to the conclusion that the next Pope should be, like the present Holy Father, a native of Italy.

Save only in the case mentioned above, when, during a European war, the conclave would assemble outside of Italy, could the electors have any motive to choose a Pope not an Italian, as a compliment to the country affording them hospitality. On weighing all the reasons which must influence the votes of the Sacred College, one is forced back to the belief that the rule governing Papal elections will prevail—and none but an Italian shall fill the seat left vacant by Leo XIII.

As indicating the desires of the Great Powers regarding the nationality of the next Pope, their expressed wishes before the conclave of February, 1878, have an important bearing.

The sole anxiety of the Piedmontese Government was to obtain an Italian Pope, and, if possible, one of a conciliatory temper. This anxiety was shared by the Continental Governments. The Spanish Minister of State earnestly expressed the wish of his Government "that the choice . . . fall upon a person disposed towards conciliation and of temperate sentiments." The French Government expressed its wish that "the new Pope should be a man of moderate sentiments, who will make a reconciliation with Italy possible, and he must be an Italian." The Sovereigns and Ministers of both Germany and Russia also expressed a desire to have a Pope of moderate temper and conciliatory disposition.

It is more than ever a necessity of the Italian situation to secure the election of an Italian Pope in the next conclave; and there is no reason for France, the only power possibly disposed to thwart Italy, to desire that the next Pope should be other than an Italian.

III.

Italy, then, is quite safe in counting on an unbroken line of Italian pontiffs for this generation.

People who take exception to this or to the Papal residence continuing in Rome, can never have been in the Eternal City or studied attentively the constitution of the Catholic Church and the workings of that stupendous mechanism, the administration of a spiritual society having two hundred and twenty millions of subjects belonging to every race, nation, and tribe under the sun, spread over every part of the habitable globe, and living under every known form of polity and government. The Roman Catholic Church—this vast spiritual empire—claims to be the only true Church of Christ, of which the Pope is sole visible head on earth, Christ's vicar.

The Vicar of Christ is, by a special decree of Providence,

Bishop of Rome as well as Bishop of bishops. Rome has been the home of the papacy, the moral centre of Christendom, the capital of that vast spiritual empire, the Church, ever since the year 42 A.D., when St. Peter came thither to govern from that centre the entire flock committed to him by the Divine Shepherd. There the successors of Peter have continued to live, to teach, to govern, to suffer a long life of martyrdom down to Leo XIII., the two hundred and sixty-third in that glorious line of pontiffs reaching back to the fisherman of Galilee, whose body reposes in the catacombs of Nero, beneath the dome of the Vatican.

The whole of Christendom—the whole civilized world, indeed—is deeply, vitally interested in maintaining the Pontiffs in possession of their Episcopal city in the undisturbed and uninterrupted government of the Church from this, its natural, its providentially appointed centre.

A CRISIS IN THE FRENCH CHURCH OF SWITZERLAND.

Allgm. Evangel. Luth. Kirchenzeitung, Leipzig, No. 5, 1892.

THAT the theological and ecclesiastical antagonisms of the liberal and the advanced schools have had free scope and playroom in Switzerland in general, is well known. That, however, these contending principles should come into public prominence in the French Church of Switzerland, with the sole exception of Geneva, is certainly a new phenomenon. Especially was it the Free Church which seemed thoroughly secure against any encroachment of liberalizing tendencies.

The past year has put an end to this security. It was indeed known for some time that in the Vaud Canton dogmatical innovations were entertained, which could not be harmonized with the standards of the church. But no one was prepared to hear destructive views from the lips of the conservatives in the Free Church. But this has been done, and the movement which has been inaugurated is closely akin to that which is the idea and ideal of the Ritschl Theological School in Germany. The new theology of French Switzerland calls itself "the theology of consciousness" (*théologie de la conscience*), and claims to be the legitimate development of the principles taught by the great Alexander Vinet. In character, tendency, and trend, the two new theologies of Switzerland and Germany are practically the same.

The first to proclaim the new views was Pasteur Paul Chapins, formerly Professor in Lausanne, who defended them with great boldness in his skillfully edited journal, *Evangelie et Liberté*. At the formal opening of the new university of Lausanne, some months ago, he delivered an address in which he reduced the Divinity of Christ to moral perfection, and took a strong position against the doctrine of the preëxistence of Christ. He claimed to teach even in conformity with John's Gospel, since such expressions as "Before Abraham was I am" are Jewish expressions, signifying only spiritual superiority, and not priority of time. Then, too, the mediatory work of Christ does not lose any of its worth, by denying His preëxistence, since He still remains a gift of God. These views at once called forth strong opposition. The organ of another independent branch of the Swiss church, the *Kirchensfreund*, protested against these innovations; and especially the elder Professor Godel, the author of the excellent New Testament commentaries, who wrote a series of powerful articles against the new views, and was not shaken by the fact that the new school attempted to shelve him by calling him an "Intellectualist" and a "Traditionalist."

The matter was aggravated by the fact that a number of pastors in the Vaud Free Synod openly declared their adherence to the views of Pasteur Chapins. Their leader is Professor Astié, who last year was charged before the Synod with promulgating false doctrines. This protagonist, who was born in 1832, is a Frenchman, and is senior of the Theological Faculty of the Free Church. He is a learned man, skillful in argument, highly respected, but makes it a special point to state his views in as paradoxical a manner as possible. He has recently published a series of articles on the "Human Element in the Scriptures," which have caused serious offense in the orthodox congregations. Astié is now the chief champion of the Theology of Consciousness, and claims to be the modern representative of Vinet. This is denied by the old school, who quite correctly point to the absence of any extreme subjectivism in Vinet's teachings.

Books.

THE MORAL CRUSADER, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

A Biographical Essay Founded on the Story of Garrison's Life told by his Children. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. Cloth, pp. 196, 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1892.

[The story of Garrison's life has been told by his children with a loving care and minuteness which make the four portly volumes through which it extends a model of biographical industry. The present compact volume reviews all the salient features of Garrison's career, and affords a connected history of the Emancipation struggle in which he took so prominent a part. All this had been written before; the author's special work, apart from the reproduction of the biography *in felle*, is the careful analysis of William Lloyd Garrison's character, its elements of strength and weakness, as exemplified in his career, and also the moral aspect of the problem at its several stages.]

HOPE, either of amending the Constitution with the consent of the slave-owner, or of amending it against his will, yet without disruption, could not seriously be entertained by any man who considered the temper of the slave-owners and the relative forces of the two political elements. Nothing could save the North from the obligation to lend its force, in case of necessity, to put down slave-insurrection. Nothing could save it from the satanic duty of slave-catching. Politicians like Clay and Webster were completely blinded to the future by their worship of the Union. Politicians like Seward, who said that there was an irrepressible conflict, and Lincoln, who said that the Union must, in the end, be all slave or all free, had an inkling of the fatal truth. But if the conflict was irrepressible, what form was it to take? That of a constitutional struggle, or that of violence? If the Union was destined to be all slave or all free, how was the question, which of the two it should be, to be decided? The only way of abolishing slavery or ridding the North of responsibility for it without dissolving the Union was civil war. The only way of ridding the North of slavery, and at the same time escaping civil war was that which Garrison now propounded—the dissolution of the Union. In no uncertain language did he propound it. All ears must have tingled when they heard the divine work of the Revolutionary Fathers denounced as "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." "No Union with slave-holders" was henceforth the watchword of the Liberator. South Carolina shouted back, "No union with free labor." Both were in the right; and in compliance with their united demand lay the only chance of escaping the war which Garrison was unjustly charged with having kindled.

The weak point in Garrison's policy was that his No-Government theory had left him without a motor. How but through the agency of Government was the Union to be dissolved? His new programme set forth that his aim was "to persuade Northern voters that the strongest political influence which they could wield for the overthrow of slavery, is to cease sustaining the existing compact, by withdrawing from the polls, and calmly waiting for the time when a righteous government shall supersede the institutions of tyranny." But was that change to be wrought by miracle? And how, according to the Perfectionist theory could any human government be righteous?

But the Union having been dissolved, what was to become of the negroes? Were they to be left to the mercy of the slave-owner? To this question the mind of the Liberator seems not to have been practically turned. He protested, it is true, in general words, that he had no intention of abandoning his client. But the specific mode in which the rescue of the client was to be effected does not appear.

It was in perfect consistency with his principles that Garrison welcomed the dissolution of the Union by the South. Separation thenceforth was inevitable. From the covenant with death, and the agreement with hell the North was set free by the hand of God, acting through the madness of the South. "Now, then," said Garrison, "let there be a convention of the Free States called to organize an independent government on free and just principles; let the South take the public property on which it has laid piratical hands, let it take even the Capital if it will, and depart in peace to organize its own confederation of violence and tyranny." But he had scarcely penned the words, when all thought of peaceful separation was swept away by the torrent of public wrath, evoked by the firing on Fort Sumter.

With a war, merely for the Union, Garrison evidently could not have sympathized. He, however, clearly discerned from the beginning that whatever might be the ostensible object, it would be a war for

the extirpation of slavery. The Old Union, he said, had gone out of existence, and its restoration with pro-slavery compromise was impossible. "The conflict is really between the civilization of freedom and the barbarism of slavery—between the principles of democracy and the principle of absolutism, between the free North and the man-imbruting South; therefore, to this extent hopeful for the cause of impartial liberty. So that we cannot endorse the assertion, 'that this is the darkest hour for the slave in the history of American servitude.' No, it is the brightest!"

The South having been subdued, and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which abolished slavery, having been virtually carried, Garrison's work was done. He had the rare good sense to recognize this, and, by immediately laying down his pen, he showed the purity of his aims and character.

WHO LIES? An Interrogation by Emil Blum and Sigmund B. Alexander. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 1892.

[The Psalmist said in his haste: "All men are liars;" the author reiterates the assertion at his leisure—deliberately, uncompromisingly, and undertakes to demonstrate that lying is an indispensable weapon of offense and defense in our daily intercourse with our fellow-man, and essential to even a moderately successful career.]

The character through whose mouth the author proclaims his views is a traveled American (Mr. Rust), who finds our civilization out of joint; his means of demonstration is by a series of wagers between the said Mr. Rust on the one hand, and the members of eight different professions, severally, on the other. These latter, unconscious of the existence of the asserted tendency in themselves, at any rate as a matter of daily habit, back themselves for a thousand dollars each, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in all their business and social relations for seven successive days; anyone wishing relief from his pledge before the close of the week to apply to Mr. Rust at the Club, giving sufficient reasons for his withdrawal. The bulk of the volume is taken up with the individual experiences of the eight in their several contests with the Father of Lies during the next day; and affords very amusing reading. What they thought of the matter at the day's close may be gathered from an abstract of their conversation when they all met Rust at the Club in the evening.]

ALITTLE after eight o'clock, the next evening, Mr. Rust was seated in the Algonquin Club, glancing over the papers for notices of himself and for matters for criticism, when he came across an article, *The Death of Hermes*, signed by Watson (one of the eight), which he read with surprise and delight.

"By the beard of Mahomet! Watson is jumping in with both feet! If the other fellows go in for it as hot as he, it will cost me eight thousand dollars. I wonder if any one will come to-night!"

As if attracted by telepathic influence Colonel Watson made his appearance.

"Hello, Watson, I congratulate you, old man. What an excellent editorial bomb you have thrown!"

"Ye-es, the bomb exploded in our editorial rooms. You ought to have seen the splinters in the shape of telegrams, letters, and telephone messages which flew around my desk."

A sudden clamor of voices from the Hall interrupted them, and Dr. Vincent, Professor Wyse, Banker Fish, and Mr. Thorp entered the room in a compact group, animatedly gesticulating, and all endeavoring to be heard at the same time.

"That must have been fun."

"I assure you it was in dead earnest."

"Well, it wasn't a circumstance to mine."

"You ought to have seen her."

"Just the worst things possible turned up to-day."

"Friday is an unlucky day."

"What is it all about?" asked Rust, by way of greeting.

"You ought to know, you set the trap."

"Oh, you are talking of truth-telling, I suppose. How did you succeed?"

"Truth-telling is easy enough, but the consequences!" exclaimed Wyse.

"Yes, consequences!" echoed Gay, as he entered with Browne. "We had a lot of disagreeable experiences with our truth-telling too."

[They had all come to implore to be released from their engagements. Rust expressed surprise at so early a surrender, and declined to release them.]

"But, my dear fellow, I can't stand it. If you only knew what it cost me. I'd rather forfeit the thousand dollars than go through six more days like this."

"It is not a question of forfeiting your money," said Rust. "That forfeit would not free you from your pledge. You must give me

reasons sufficient to satisfy me that you are convinced everything is founded upon lies."

"It should be reason enough for you to release me," said Dr. Vincent, "because in one day I have lost more of my hardly established practice than I can afford. It will be trumpeted about town that I don't believe in my own science, and that I am the most disagreeable and unaccommodating of physicians. And besides my fiancée has broken our engagement as a consequence of my answering truthfully her questions about my past."

"That was about my case," followed Thorp. "After my wife had coaxed out of me some adventures of my college days, she made a big row, and threatened me with divorce. In the agreeable humor this love-scene left me in, I attended to business, and truth-telling led me from one scrape to another."

"My pledge" said Mr. Fish, "made me refuse a number of very profitable transactions, and tell some truths which will undermine my influence in society."

[And so each in turn acknowledged that the day's experience had been a terrible blow to his future prospects or domestic peace. Seven hands then sought as many inside breast pockets and produced seven ready-made checks for a thousand dollars each. The author still speaking through Mr. Rust, having now compelled all the members of his club to assent to the proposition that "all men are liars," proceeds to show that even he is no exception to the universal rule, by asserting that a remedy is to be found in the organization of a new Crusade of Veritists.]

SOCIAL STATICS. Abridged and Revised; Together with the *Man versus the State*. By Herbert Spencer 12mo. cloth, pp. 420. D. Appleton & Company. 1892.

[Herbert Spencer's *Social Statics*, first published in 1850, are familiar to all interested in social questions, but in the long interval of forty years which has elapsed since its first appearance, the author has seen reason to qualify some of his earlier conclusions. For want of leisure to revise the work, the author allowed several fresh editions to be issued along with the statement that some of the doctrines set forth needed qualification. But as eventually it became manifest that the intimation given did not prevent misinterpretation, a thorough revision was decided on. The result is the volume under notice. A short digest of Herbert Spencer's chapter on *The Coming Slavery*, will not be without interest in the present spread of socialistic sentiment.]

AND now, when there has been compassed this desired ideal which "practical" politicians are helping Socialists to reach, and which is so tempting on that bright side which Socialists contemplate, what must be the accompanying shady side which they do not contemplate?

No form of coöperation, small or great, can be carried on without regulation and an implied submission to the regulating agencies; and, recognizing this, let the advocates of the new system so temptingly pictured, ask themselves to what end this power must be used. Not dwelling exclusively, as they habitually do, on the material well-being and the mental gratifications to be provided for them by a beneficent administration, let them dwell a little on the price to be paid. The officials cannot create the needful supplies; they can but distribute among individuals that which the individuals have joined to produce. If the public agency is required to provide for them, it must reciprocally require them to furnish the means. There cannot be, as under our existing system, agreement between employer and employed—this the scheme excludes. There must, in place of it, be command by local authorities over workers, and acceptance by the workers of that which the authorities assign to them. And this, indeed, is the arrangement distinctly, but as it would seem, inadvertently, pointed to by the members of the Democratic Federation. For they propose that production should be carried on by "agricultural and industrial armies under State control," apparently not remembering that armies presuppose grades of officers by whom obedience would have to be insisted on; since, otherwise, neither order nor efficient work could be secured. So that each would stand toward the governing agency in the relation of slave to master.

The final result would be a revival of despotism. A disciplined army of civil officials, like an army of military officials, gives supreme power to its head, a power which has often led to usurpation. It would need but a war with an adjacent society, or some internal discontent demanding forcible suppression, to at once transform a socialistic administration into a grinding tyranny like that of Peru, under which the mass of the people labored for the support of the organization which regulated them, and were left with but a bare subsistence for themselves.

[Here is the substance of what Herbert Spencer says about the dynamics of social philosophy.]

And first let us remark that the course of civilization could not have

been other than it has been. Given an unsubdued Earth; given the being—Man, fitted to overspread and occupy it; given the laws of life as they are, and no other series of changes than that which has taken place could have taken place.

Each member of a race fulfilling the conditions to greatest happiness, must be so constituted that he may obtain full satisfaction for every desire, without diminishing the power of others to obtain like satisfactions; nay, must derive pleasure from seeing pleasure in others. Now for such beings to multiply in a world tenanted by inferior creatures—creatures which must be dispossessed to make room—is a manifest impossibility. Instead of subjugating and overspreading the Earth, they would themselves have become the prey of pre-existing creatures, in which destructive desires predominated. Hence the aboriginal man must have a desire to kill; for it is a law of animal life, that to every needful act must attach a gratification, the desire for which may serve as a stimulus.

[It appears hence logical to conclude that if we do revert to Socialism, it will be because such reversion is inevitable—a constitutional necessity of the race—a necessary school of experience, a step forward in the career of human development, and not a retrogression as Herbert Spencer implies.]

A GOLDEN GOSSIP. Neighborhood Story Number Two. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 12mo., pp. 348, New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

[Mrs. Whitney is always bent on making her stories teach a good lesson. A didactic trend, however, does not prevent her from having a large circle of admirers, who will welcome this addition to her now considerable library. They will find in the present story the same play on words: "Mr. Ephraim Crooke built his house in the crook of the road;" "the front windows of the house looked along both sides of the crook and, in a sense, squinted. In this way the inmates got a squint, so to speak, at almost everything that moved about." There will be found also the same details of the meanest and most contemptible features of village life, the same sentimental fancy, the same minute and even metaphysical dissection of human motives. Yet, blended with all these, is a narrative, of which the incidents may truly be called "romantic." We give what may be called the base on which the tale is built, although opinions will differ as to whether she whom the title designates is its real heroine.]

THE village of Wewachet—a name with a strong Massachusetts flavor—was distinguished for its love of gossip. The most innocent acts were tortured by tale-bearers into things of deep moment and indications of moral wrong. Nowhere, however, did the stream of gossip run more fiercely than at the house that was of Ephraim Crooke, where lived his deaf widow and lame daughter. Though these women were not able to get out a great deal, and did not busy themselves much with their neighbors' concerns, to their dwelling floated all the ill-natured remarks that were made about everybody and everything. In fact, the house was known as a "gossip corner." Things changed, though, when there came to live with them one Elizabeth Haven. She took as much pleasure in hearing gossip as most old maids, but unlike the majority of them, took more pleasure in finding good motives for the conduct of other people, in setting things to rights, and rectifying misunderstandings, to attain which ends she did not mind a little trouble. So, insensibly, she began to be looked to as a sort of referee in all the vexations of the townfolk, and earned the title of a golden gossip.

Among the young girls of the village was Cyrille—usually called Rille—Ray, whose erratic goings on furnished inexhaustible food for talk. The young lady had a mind and will of her own and was wont to follow the course she thought it her duty to follow, without taking the trouble to explain her motives or bothering herself in the least as to what motives were attributed to her. As Miss Haven had a Boston nephew who came frequently to visit her, and as one Dr. Harriman was a dentist in the town, and both of them admired Miss Rille, the gossips had a fine field for the display of their energies in the conduct of these three young people. Sometimes Rille was engaged to one and sometimes to the other, and the question as to which would finally win caused many minds to meditate and many tongues to wag. In the meanwhile the subject of all these remarks was having a hard time at her home, where she lived alone with an aunt, who was not her aunt—and, in fact, no relation at all—but who was always judging Rille harshly, on account of her mother, whom Rille had never heard of and did not know she possessed. Whether Rille ever married either, or neither, or both of these suitors, and how she exchanged her reputed aunt for a father and mother both at once, can be ascertained from the entertaining narrative, to say more about which there is no space.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE RIVAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

New York Tribune (Rep.), March 3.—The elections of Supervisors held thus far have resulted in the capture of no less than eleven counties which were not controlled by the Republicans last year. They are Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Dutchess, Montgomery, Ontario, Orange, Onondaga, and Steuben. These Supervisors elections have been held in thirty-nine counties out of the sixty in the State, or in nearly two-thirds. They are thus fairly indicative of political sentiment now in the State. The following table shows the gains and losses of Supervisors by the Republican party and by the Democrats in each one of these thirty-nine counties:

Counties.	1891.		1892.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Broome.....	14	15	22	7
†Cayuga.....	16	16	23	8
Chenango.....	9	12	13	8
Chemung.....	11	7	7	11
Clinton.....	7	7	9	5
Cortland.....	7	8	10	5
Cattaraugus.....	19	13	20	12
*Chautauqua.....	19	5	20	3
Delaware.....	11	8	12	7
Dutchess.....	8	18	18	8
Essex.....	13	5	13	5
Franklin.....	12	7	16	3
Genesee.....	10	8	11	2
Greene.....	4	10	5	9
Herkimer.....	10	9	12	7
Jefferson.....	14	12	17	9
Madison.....	9	5	13	1
Monroe (towns).....	9	10	15	4
Montgomery.....	6	9	8	7
Oneida.....	26	15	23	18
Onondaga.....	16	17	26	7
†Ontario.....	8	8	12	3
Orange.....	13	15	18	10
Oswego.....	13	11	23	0
Otsego.....	13	11	13	11
Putnam.....	3	3	3	3
Rockland.....	2	3	1	4
Saratoga.....	13	7	14	6
Steuben.....	15	17	23	9
Schoharie.....	3	13	6	10
Schuyler.....	5	3	4	4
Seneca.....	5	5	5	5
St. Lawrence.....	27	4	28	3
Sullivan.....	9	6	9	6
Tioga.....	6	4	9	1
Ulster.....	7	19	11	15
Washington.....	13	4	12	5
Wayne.....	9	6	10	5
Yates.....	7	2	7	2
	426	352	520	253

Republican gain in 1892, 94.

Democratic loss, 99.

* One Prohibitionist in 1891 and 1892.

† One town yet to elect.

Feb. 4.—The Republicans have gained in every part of the State. It may be said that this is a natural reaction from that foolish epidemic of senseless voting which followed the false charges against the last Republican Congress and the new tariff. But the returns show something more—not merely a return swing of the pendulum, but a smashing of the Democratic machines and candidates in Democratic strongholds, which can be attributed only to indignation of Democrats at the infamous conduct of Hill and his tools. A moral nausea has forced thousands of Democrats to throw up Hill and all who are associated with or represent or support him. The reaction in many counties reaches the proportions of a revolution. Republicans are chosen where only Democrats have been elected for ten or even twenty years. Even in Elmira, the city so long debauched by Hill's own methods of corruption, the Democratic defeat is overwhelming. The violent storm which swept over the State made the result even more significant, because bad weather almost invariably costs the Republican party more votes than the Democratic, and yet, while in some places the vote was moderate, in many others it was astonishingly large.

Buffalo Evening News (Rep.), March 5.—These gains are both important and timely, but the wild anxiety of the Mugwump press to

make out that there is a widespread revolt against Hill and a repudiation of his methods and candidacy, has created a wholly erroneous impression that there has been a great political upheaval in the State and that this fall's contest is already practically won. The fact is that there has been nothing of the kind, and the foolish splutter of that section of the press which identifies Hill with Antichrist can not make it so. We have called attention to the fact before that the Republicans have simply been regaining their own, and as a matter of fact they haven't got back yet all that belongs to them. It is well known that there was a Democratic cyclone in the spring of 1891 and also in the spring of 1890, and it isn't after all such a wonderful thing that the situation should again become somewhat as it was before those years. We have prepared a little table ourselves to show just to what extent the Republicans have made a real inroad into the Democratic strength. Last fall Fassett was beaten by nearly 50,000; so it cannot be regarded as a good Republican year, yet the figures of the Flower-Fassett contest are taken as a basis of comparison. As we do not know in all cases how Supervisors are apportioned in cities, only those counties are considered which have no cities within their borders; but we have no doubt that similar results could be shown from the others. The first two columns give the number of towns carried respectively by the Republicans and Democrats in November, 1891, and the second two columns the number carried by each in 1892, that is, the number of Supervisors elected by each. The slight divergence in the totals is due to the election of third party men.

	1891.		1892.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Chenango.....	14	7	13	8
Clinton.....	10	4	9	5
Cortland.....	11	4	10	5
Cattaraugus.....	25	7	20	12
Chautauqua.....	25	1	20	3
Delaware.....	12	7	12	7
Essex.....	16	2	13	5
Franklin.....	17	2	16	3
Genesee.....	12	1	11	2
Greene.....	2	12	5	9
Herkimer.....	11	8	12	7
Madison.....	13	1	13	1
Ontario.....	7	9	12	3
Otsego.....	15	9	13	11
Putnam.....	3	3	3	3
Rockland.....	1	4	1	4
Saratoga.....	16	4	13	6
Schoharie.....	4	12	6	10
Schuyler.....	7	1	4	4
Seneca.....	2	8	5	5
Sullivan.....	7	8	9	6
Tioga.....	9	1	9	1
Washington.....	17	0	12	5
Wayne.....	14	1	10	5
Yates.....	9	0	7	2
	279	116	259	132

Thus we see that, while the Republicans carried 279 towns in these counties in 1891, when they were beaten by 50,000 in the State, they were only able, this spring, to carry 259 towns, while the Democrats increased their total of 116 towns last year to 132 this year. This doesn't look like such a tremendous Republican upheaval, when you come to study it, does it? There has been a good deal of nonsense written about these victories. The Republicans have done admirably, but the Democratic strength hasn't been materially interfered with, and it is just as well to understand that now as at any other time.

New York Sun (Dem.), March 8.—The steady progress of Democratic principles, both in Republican strongholds and close counties, is illustrated by the returns of the just completed township elections in Dutchess County. In 1884 Blaine carried the county by 1,024 votes. The next year even so weak a candidate as Ira Davenport received a plurality of 201 as against David B. Hill for Governor. In 1886 the Republican plurality for Judge of the Court of Appeals rose to 1,291. In 1887, for Secretary of State, the Republicans had 676 plurality. In 1888 Harrison got 1,016 plurality for President, and Miller 1,002 over Hill for Governor. In 1889 the Republican plurality for Secretary of State was 1,257. In 1890 the voting was for Congressman; there was no

Democrat in the field, and Ketcham, Republican, was elected by 9,046 plurality. Last year, under the magnificent organization effected and led by Governor Hill, the Democrats carried Dutchess for Flower by the small plurality of 75, there being 79 blank and defective votes. This year, although by an uncommon expenditure of cash, and by sacrificing everything for Supervisors, the Dutchess Republicans have succeeded in securing a majority of the Board, the Democrats have a majority in the county on the popular vote. Our Poughkeepsie correspondent's analysis of the returns shows that a change of six votes here and there in the county would have given the Democrats six more Supervisors than they now have; while a change of only thirty-three votes in the whole county would have made the Board Democratic. Outside of the Supervisors, a majority of the town officers elected last week are Democrats. The result in Dutchess is particularly interesting, because that is the county to which some of our Republican contemporaries have been looking and pointing for what they term a "tremendous popular rebuke of Hill and Hill methods." The tremendous popular rebuke takes shape in the form of a great gain for the party of Democratic principles and honest government, and another long step toward the not distant day when this old Republican county shall be sure for the Democracy.

New York World (Dem.), March 6.—The losses suffered are the first fruits of the mid-winter convention. These losses have been too general and too widely distributed to be accounted for upon any theory of local issues. They mean Democratic dissension and factional strife. It is too late now to undo the mischief by correcting the mistake. It is not too late to heed the warning. There is yet time for the Democrats of New York to take note of a condition that threatens disaster and to work together for a restoration of harmony. The cause is immeasurably more important than the ambition of any man or the preferences of any faction.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), March 2.—"David B. Hill cannot break into the White House with a jimmy," remarked the Democratic Governor of Wisconsin yesterday, "and he will find it out between now and election day." Valuable information on this point was imparted to Mr. Hill by the voters of several counties and towns in New York State yesterday, including those of his home city, Elmira. In all these localities the voters went on record against "jimmy" methods in politics, whether they are represented by Hill himself or by any of Hill's creatures. In the city of Elmira, in which Hill began his political career, and in which his corrupt methods have been supreme for twenty years, the voters leave no doubt as to their opinion of his Presidential aspirations. At the last preceding city election, two years ago, the Democrats carried the city by about 1,000 majority. They carried it for Flower for Governor by about 500 majority. They lost it yesterday, when they had Hill's personal representative and choice as a candidate for Mayor, by over 1,200 majority. It has been the sole claim for Hill's candidacy which his few supporters in other States have put forward that he could carry the State of New York. That claim cannot be made any longer, for in view of the elections of the past few weeks it is made so plain as to be undeniable that he is the one candidate who certainly could not carry New York. His candidacy would consolidate all the decent elements of politics into an irresistible mass, which would give the State to any opposing candidate who was an honest man by an overwhelming majority.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), March 5.—It remains for Mr. Hill to accept this rebuke and retire with what grace he may from active pursuit of the Democratic Presidential nomination, or to go ahead and suffer a humiliating defeat. The Chicago Convention will never nominate a candidate for President from the State of New York whom the voters of that

State have just whacked over the head, and who have the same club in pickle for him if he is foolish enough to give them another chance. That is the lesson of the New York charter elections, and if Mr. Hill, can't read it as he runs he will run against something very hard before he is many months older.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), March 4.—If Democrats of New York, somewhat familiar with and tolerant of bosses and bossism, revolt against machine dictation, what would be the extent of the sacrificial revolution in the free and independent South and West, where bossism is unknown and the masses think and act for themselves?

Nashville American (Dem.), March 4.—Mr. Hill cannot carry New York, and that fact, in addition to his general unfitness for the Presidency, should eliminate him from further consideration. Cleveland is the greatest Democrat of the age, the worthiest representative of his party, will be nominated if the wishes of the people be obeyed, will carry every doubtful State, and will be elected.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), March 5.—The voters of New York, having demonstrated in the most unmistakable manner that Mr. Hill is not an available candidate, it is time for his few admirers in the South to pause and reflect. His "availability" gone, there is nothing of the Hill Presidential boom left.

Boston Journal (Rep.), March 4.—The Democracy worships success. It has turned toward Hill not because of an admiration for his statesmanlike achievements or character, but because it believed that he was a successful politician. If it is disillusionized as to his vote-getting capacity, it will have no scruples about deserting Hill as suddenly and completely as it deserted Cleveland.

THE RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

From the platform of the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, March 2.—RESOLVED, That we are in favor of the nomination for the Presidency of a man of courage and of honest convictions; of a man whom the people trust, and whom the present overwhelming Democratic majority in Congress proved that they trust; of a man who, while a lifelong Democrat of the most uncompromising character, commands the respect and approval, and can command the votes of the enormous independent faction, which, when aroused as it now is, carries the victory to one party or the other; of a man against whom the only objection raised is that he would make too good a President; of a man who has given the Democratic party the only great issue it has had for twenty-five years, and who gave it at the risk of his political life; of a man whom all the world knows to be right on the question of sound money; of a man to whom tariff reform is as the breath of his nostrils; of a man with a backbone in him. Such a man is Grover Cleveland, and we therefore instruct our delegates to the National Democratic Convention to cast their votes in his favor for the nomination to the Presidency so long as there is the least hope of securing that result.

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), March 3.—The practically unanimous declaration of the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention in favor of Cleveland is a significant answer to the threats of the Hill machine managers. Rhode Island was wrested from the Republicans on the issue of tariff reform, and on that issue alone can it be held in the Democratic column.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), March 4.—As a current political event the declaration of the Rhode Island Democrats for Cleveland and for the Cleveland programme of tariff reform and honest money is too significant to be overlooked. Rhode Island is the first State that has been heard from since the "Snap Convention," and the attitude of its Democracy is not such as to afford much encouragement to that precocious political

movement. The earnest and enthusiastic expression of the Rhode Island Democracy for Cleveland warrants the opinion that he could carry that State as a candidate for the Presidency. It is the Cleveland kind of politics that has converted Rhode Island from a Republican rotten borough to a doubtful if not a sure Democratic State. It is the other kind of politics that would eventually lose Rhode Island to the Democracy.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), March 3.—In nearly everything New York leads all the sisterhood of States, while, territorially, Rhode Island is the least of all. But it will not do for Hill and his strikers to despise this "day of small things." It is the first response to the Albany Convention. That Convention was a notification of the Democracy at large that Mr. Cleveland was out of the question. The manifesto bore the great seal of the great State and was expected to put a quietus upon the Cleveland movement, but the first State to make answer says in effect, To all whom it may concern, greeting. No matter what his own State may say about it Grover Cleveland is in it.

SENATOR HILL'S VIEWS OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Christian Union (New York), March 5.—We have read with some care ex-Governor Hill's speech before the "snap" Convention, and we have made some attempt to digest it into a paragraph, but it is absolutely indigestible. His oracular utterances on the silver question are as Delphic as his previous utterances have been. No man can tell whether he believes in the free coinage of silver or in gold monometallism. The only thing clear is that he is against the present law, which practically provides for the coinage of all American silver, and gives the profit to the people of the United States instead of to the mine-owners. On what principle he would frame a tariff it is equally impossible to guess from his speech. It is only clear that he would repeal the McKinley Bill, because it was passed by a Republican Congress. The rest of his speech is devoted to some cheap denunciation of the billion-dollar Congress and of the Republican party as one that distrusts the people, and some general exhortations to the Democratic party to go in and win. The only democratic principle enunciated in this speech is in its advocacy of a strict construction of the Constitution. With this exception, one looks in vain in Mr. Hill's address for the expression of a single noble sentiment or the clear enunciation of a single political principle.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 3.—Mr. Hill was certainly not in his best self during the interview which our Washington correspondent had with him on Tuesday. On that occasion he was asked what the policy of the Democrats would be on a given subject, and the reply was as follows: "I am a new Senator, and I have not as yet been able to discover that the Democrats have a policy about anything." No policy on the tariff, Mr. Senator? No policy in the matter of expending more for pensions than it costs to support the whole German army? No policy as to the reckless expenditures of the last Congress? No policy concerning coast defense and the construction of a navy which befits the dignity of the Republic? Can it be true that the gentleman who is seeking to be President of the United States as Mr. Harrison's successor, and who is using every possible means to accomplish that end, is willing to admit that he hasn't "a policy about anything," and that the party which he claims to represent is also in the same predicament and hasn't "a policy about anything"?

THE SITUATION AS DEFINED BY AN UNBIASED DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), March 2.—It is the business of other States to see that Senator Hill does not get delegates by subterfuge. If he can get them in open fight nobody will object. In New York the anti-Hill men must

avoid the Democratic resort of a contesting delegation. Let them organize for a protest. If they present the signatures of 200,000 Democrats they will produce an effect. If they send a contesting delegation they will appeal to deaf ears. Democrats in convention assembled cannot countenance a factious and irregular convention. Democrats in other States consent to all the Hill men say about him. He is personally honest, a fine administrative officer, an affable and democratic servant of the people. But he cannot obtain standing as a Presidential candidate because he is the political enemy of the man to whom the Democratic party has given its unreserved attachment. His situation to-day is that he must show a large and reliable strength in other States or be dropped by the New York delegation. In Missouri and Kansas we are solid for Cleveland. Our State Conventions must either instruct or have a decided opinion as between Cleveland and Hill from every delegate. We must not play Hill's game for him by giving him more than he gets in his own State.

THE SILVER ISSUE.

[The action of the House of Representatives last Monday, while not touching the merits of the silver question, was unfavorable for the opponents of free silver, whose policy has been to prevent consideration of the Bland Bill. The House voted by 190 to 84 to set apart March 22, 23, and 24 for the consideration of the bill; 49 Republicans voted in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.]

New York World (Dem.), March 8.—Those Democrats in the House who yesterday voted to bring the Silver Bill forward for discussion at this session have made an unfortunate mistake, whether their views as to silver be sound or unsound. The Democratic party in this Presidential year had the advantage of a certainly winning issue. It had the chance to go to the people upon a single, vital question on which the people have already rendered a verdict on the Democratic side by a majority too great to admit of doubt as to its earnestness. Upon that question the party is a unit, and its enthusiasm is great. Yesterday's action thrusts a new issue into the campaign about to begin, an issue on which the party is sharply divided both in the House and out of it. It imperils success where success was sure. It unfavorably affects Democratic prospects in those Eastern States whose Electoral votes are necessary to the election of a Democratic President, while it does not promise to secure in return a single vote from the "thick-and-thin" free silver States of the far West, whose people, as Mr. Carlisle lately said, "vote the Republican ticket anyhow." The matter ought to have been postponed till the means of settling the more vital question in the right way were well in hand. The men who have forced it forward at this session of a Congress which was elected upon quite another issue have done their party the disservice of rendering its task in this year's campaign more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

New York Tribune (Rep.), March 8.—The Free Silver Bill goes into the House and will go through the House as a distinctly Democratic measure. It is by no means such a measure as the silver Senators favored in the last Congress, but decidedly more dangerous. There will be time to discuss its provisions hereafter, but it is important at the very threshold to understand that an overwhelming Democratic majority, not content with a simple provision for unlimited coinage of silver, insists also upon changes of the whole paper circulation which would be in the strictest sense revolutionary. It is for this extraordinary bill that fully two hundred Democratic members show their determination to vote, and Mr. Reed, of Maine, was quite right in saying that the Republicans had no occasion to hinder them.

New York Times (Ind.), March 8.—In two weeks from to-day the House will have the Bland Bill before it, and the fate of that meas-

ure, with the fate of the Democratic party, will have to be decided. There is no doubt, after the proceedings of yesterday, that the sympathies of the Speaker and of the cabal that secured his election are with the silver men. Incredible as it may seem, these men have deliberately put their success with their own constituents above the success of their party. They are prepared to save their own seats, though the party be thrown into a hopeless minority and be barred access to the White House for another quarter of a century. It now remains to be seen whether the party can save itself. The time is short, but the danger is plain.

New York Press (Rep.), March 8.—The Free Trade party must face the free coinage issue. The hope of the Mugwumps and Cleveland Democrats that the Democracy would be able to sneak into power behind a mask will not be gratified. The thanks of the country are due to the Republican Representatives who voted to fix a date for the consideration of the Bland Bill. They have rendered valuable service to the whole Nation. In view of the approaching Presidential contest, it was of surpassing importance that the Democracy should be put on record in regard to the currency. The Democrats have a majority of more than 150 in the House. The people have a right to demand that this overwhelming majority shall indicate by its legislative acts the policy which the Democratic party would follow if it had full control of the Federal Government.

Silver Plank of the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention, March 2.—Every dollar of American money, whether of gold, silver, or paper, ought to be of equal value the world over.

Denver News (Silver Dem.), March 3.—It has become a National issue which must and will be determined regardless of its effect on parties, regardless of Presidential aspirations, regardless of the selfish domination of those who would accumulate the entire stock of the world's money and reduce the masses to a state of poverty and dependence. Of the final result there can be no doubt. There is a decided majority in the popular branch of the Federal Congress in favor of the act which will restore silver to its proper position in the coinage, and replace the currency on a constitutional basis. The majority in the Senate is also in favor of the measure, and while money monopolists and monometallists may exhaust every parliamentary device to defeat the bill, it is certain to achieve a final triumph and go to the President for his approval or his veto.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), March 4.—This question of the currency should be definitely and promptly settled, and for the welfare of the country, and for its own best interests, the Democratic party should settle it. There should be no paltering in the matter by shelving it until after the election. The issue for or against an honest, stable, safe currency must be settled by the two parties before election day, or, if it is not, the people will then settle it at the polls by Democratic defeat. The Democracy are at the parting of the ways; they must decide, and soon, what their financial policy is to be, and their declaration must be definite, decisive.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), March 3.—The greatest difficulty in the way of argument that presents itself to those persons who would insist on the immediate free coinage of silver is the perfectly obvious fact of the reduction in purchasing power of the dollar if the measure be adopted. To tell a pensioner of the war for the Union that his pension will buy less of the necessities of life—in other words, that what is the miner's or bullion owner's gain is his own certain loss—is to give the pensioner a very poor opinion of the proposed law. Others are interested in the same way as purchasers of supplies and likewise fail to see the advantage to them of a law that would instantly decrease the purchasing power of the popular currency. It is this sort of practical argument that convinces the people

who reflect at all that money is not to be "made plenty" by simple legislation, and that, on the contrary, it is more likely to become dear to the very people who need it most and make most complaint of its scarcity. That is the standard of value which the necessities and convenience of civilized and semi-civilized nations acting in combination caused to be recognized as such, and all efforts to force upon the marts and into common use a different standard will inevitably fail of their purpose, deranging, meantime, the business of the country, attempting the interference, and injuriously reacting upon the very people who hope to be benefited.

THE NEW PARTY AND ITS DEMANDS.

The New Nation (Edward Bellamy's paper, Boston), March 5.—The confidence we expressed last year that the People's party, started as it was upon anti-monopoly and anti-money-power lines, must inevitably become more and more Nationalistic, has been strikingly justified by the outcome of the great St. Louis Conference of Feb. 22. We wish every Nationalist would compare the Cincinnati platform of last year with that of St. Louis, which will be the Presidential People's party platform for this year, for the purpose of observing the progress of Nationalistic doctrine during nine short months. The preamble to the Cincinnati platform is the timid utterance of men uncertain of their audience and divided as to their aims, while that of the St. Louis platform is a ringing denunciation of the whole present industrial system, logically implying nothing less than an utter breaking with it. The *New Nation* heartily congratulates the St. Louis Convention upon its wise, courageous, and statesmanlike work. We expect to support the candidates nominated on that platform, as the most effective means within our reach of preparing the way for the ultimate triumph of Nationalism.

New York Standard (Henry George's paper), March 2.—The organization of a third party raises questions of policy only, which the event alone can determine, and pending the event anybody's judgment is as good as anybody else's. For ourselves, we do not believe a third party movement wise at this time, however meritorious the principles it may represent. It is not probable that they can either succeed in National politics, or materially affect legislation anywhere; and much less energy applied to one of the established parties would accomplish more. The platform is a piece of patchwork, constructed with good motives, but without any analysis of social conditions, any knowledge of social laws, or any adequate thought as to the relations of the proposed remedies to the cause of the disease for which they are prescribed. It was put together precisely as old party platforms are, with a view to harmonizing as many and antagonizing as few different schools of social doctors as possible, and without regard to the nature of the evils to be reformed, to the appropriateness of the remedies, or to the consistency of its specific demands with the fundamental principles it proclaims. Its framers have proceeded upon the baseless theory that in a union of reforms there is strength, and in a union of Reformers numbers. Though their purpose is good, their movement can accomplish only evil; and in its weakness there is safety.

Living Issues (Boston), March 3.—We are disappointed at the results of the Conference at St. Louis. It was evidently managed to catch votes rather than to declare principles. Ignoring the temperance question was in itself fatal, and throwing only a sop to Woman Suffrage was little better. Declaring for National ownership and control of the railroads was good, but the Democratic party will do almost as much, and the Republican party is already committed to National control by a strong Commission. The double policy of advocating both coin and paper money makes it look very much like a politician's sweep-net platform; one intended to catch all kinds of fish, including the sculpins. Nothing but a bold, brief,

straightforward platform can win. A party that does not dare to demand that the liquor traffic shall be taken hold of, and its relations to the people radically changed, has not sufficient moral strength to inspire the confidence of the people. Anything less than a demand for State ownership and absolute public control of the liquor business will be positive proof of moral weakness.

Kansas Farmer (Topeka), March 2.—The sentiment of the Conference was an earnest desire to promote and build up instead of tear down business industries. This great National Industrial Conference marks an important epoch in our country's history, coming as it does on the eve of what promises to be the most significant political contest of modern times. Of course it is impossible to forecast the final outcome and results of this Conference, yet the *Kansas Farmer* believes that great good will be the natural result. May the right side win.

Minneapolis Progressive Age, March 5.—Our attention is not more attracted by what this Conference did than by the beneficial influence it will have upon both the Prohibition National Convention and that of the People's party. The Prohibitionists will broaden to hold the industrial element that has heretofore voted their ticket, and the People's party will also broaden to meet the demand of the temperance people throughout the country. It really is more hopeful for reformers than ever before, for this broadening process will inevitably bring them together.

Christian Cynosure (Anti-Secrecy organ, Chicago), March 3.—As a political party, the adherents of this platform should carry no weight or influence, principally owing to the heterogeneous character of the associations which it is designed to harmonize, but which is likely to disintegrate it long before the November election. Such a combination of selfish men, members of secret orders, and open political cabals certainly cannot be depended upon for stability. The interests at stake are two various; and it is probable that the one of the two dominant parties in the approaching campaign which makes the best offer for affiliation to either of the associations represented in the St. Louis Convention will obtain its votes. No Christian man can support such a time-serving, irreligious party without sully his piety.

Chicago Advance, March 3.—Government paternalism and currency inflation seem to be their two panaceas. One may seriously doubt the efficacy of these measures. But the stir and thought upon these measures are sure to be educative, and are to be gladly welcomed. The outcome may be the beneficial one of an increase of intelligence, effort, and self-restraint on the part of the individual, and the abolition of the restrictive measures which now hamper him in this direction.

Union Signal (W. C. T. U. organ, Chicago), March 3.—While we grieve over the lost opportunity of a coalescence of parties, and firmly believe that the rank and file, and most of the leaders, desired it, but were out-plotted and out-throated by the minority, we rejoice that individually four-fifths of those delegates are for a woman's ballot, and two-thirds for Prohibition. It is not yet too late; their political convention meets July 4, in Omaha, our Prohibition convention meets June 29 in St. Louis. Let us make it the grandest demonstration of home politics that this country has yet seen, and invite our labor reform brethren and sisters who seek to outlaw the saloon and arm women for the battle to meet with us and swell the greatest party of moral ideas that this world holds.

M. M. Trumbull in the Open Court (Chicago), March 3.—Said the tautological Mr. Polk, the President of the Convention, "We want relief, we demand that we have relief, we will have relief, and I repeat, we must have relief, if we have to wipe out the two old parties from the face of the earth." This threat of wiping out the two old parties ought to have general

approval; and on any other day than Washington's Birthday I rather think it would be a beneficial thing, but considering that the "two old parties" include within them about nineteen-twentieths of all the people, it will not be an easy task for Mr. Polk to wipe them out, although Mr. Ignatius Donnelly offered to perform a still more difficult feat. He agreed to "wipe the Mason and Dixon line out of the geography, and the color line out of politics." Mr. Donnelly would also undertake for a very small wager to wipe out the ecliptic, and pull up the North pole.

Jacksonville Times-Union (Dem.), March 4.—Donnelly is a great man in Jerry Simpson's estimation. "He developed great strength at St. Louis," Jerry says, "and the preamble to the platform, which was written by him, is, in my opinion, one of the most vigorous and at the same time most classic productions of modern literature." Jerry's views of classic literature are of no consequence, but he deserves the thanks of the public for fixing the responsibility for the writing of that preamble. If it were not such contemptible nonsense it would deserve to be characterized as a base slander upon the American Nation.

Augusta Chronicle (Dem.), March 4.—From many people come expressions of surprise at the third party movement among the farmers, accompanied by assertions that they do not understand the meaning of it. The origin of the movement is, however, not obscure. It is based upon the necessities and the annually increasing embarrassments of the agricultural classes. Though the annual tax digests show an increase in landed valuations and in acreage, yet the fact remains that in the majority of cases farmers are deeper in debt each year to the store-keepers, and that there are more tenants and fewer prosperous planters owning their farms. That the rich are growing steadily richer and the poor poorer will not be disputed. Farmers of the West and South are depressed by their growing embarrassments, and when promises are held out by the third party of better laws and more money they do not stop to ask whether these promises can ever be redeemed. It is easy for shrewd office-seekers to play upon their prejudices, and dilate upon their necessities. These speakers know that the Republican party is to blame for the condition of things, and that the Democrats have not been in the control of the Government. But the third party orator does not argue along this line. He simply declares: "Both the old parties have been in existence all these years, and what has either one done for you? You have as much to hope from one as the other." This is not true, but it serves his purpose.

THE BERING SEA DIFFICULTY AGAIN.

New York Tribune (Rep.), March 5.—Lord Salisbury's refusal to agree to the renewal of the sealing *modus vivendi* is at least timely. We had scarcely hoped for so much consideration. A more characteristic proceeding for him would have been to postpone and stipulate, stipulate and postpone, and finally, when the poachers had all got to sea, so that it could make no particular difference what he did, to do whatever would help serve to keep us quiet while they robbed our rookeries. These are the tactics he has thus far pursued through every phase this controversy has assumed. His decided refusal so early in the season to agree to what he knows is an absolutely necessary condition of the proposed arbitration is significant of several things, but of nothing more plainly than his opinion that he can afford to substitute a policy of brusque and uncompromising disregard of American claims and sentiment for one of pretended conciliation. The thing in dispute is a property in animals, and both sides agree that it can be used without danger of extermination only if its use is wisely regulated. We say it is exclusively ours. He says it is as much his as ours. This question it is agreed to refer, but we have asked that

meanwhile there shall be no consumption of the property whatever, so that when disposed of by the arbitrators its value shall be wholly unimpaired. It is this demand to which Lord Salisbury returns a positive refusal. We are sure the country can rely upon the wisdom of the President and Secretary Blaine in what seems to be a situation of increasing gravity. The people are tired of this dispute. They want it settled. But if England will not go to court with us on fair and proper terms, the Nation will expect Congress and the Executive to maintain its rights against England as firmly and fully as though the dispute were with Canada alone.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.), March 6.—With extraordinary zeal for the cause of international justice the British Government has declined to renew the *modus vivendi* with regard to Bering Sea, lest it might prejudice the case of Great Britain before the arbitrators who will eventually pass upon the rights and interests of the conflicting parties. Without caviling at Earl Salisbury's decision, it may be pointed out that this determination, if adhered to, would probably result in the practical extermination of the seals in Alaskan waters. Fifty-one Canadian vessels are now ready at Victoria for the sealing season, and sixteen are on the way from Nova Scotia. With seventy or more seal poachers on the Alaskan coast there would be little left to arbitrate upon by the close of the coming season, unless the United States warships should drive away the interlopers at the cannon's mouth. There is trouble in store for somebody in regard to this seal fishery question. It should have been settled years ago; but it has been nursed by acrid partisans and stupid diplomats until now it looms up as a possible *casus belli*.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), March 6.—Lord Salisbury's ultimatum that he is unwilling to renew the *modus vivendi* seems at first to be a very serious matter. If England should refuse to longer join with us in protecting the seals in Bering Sea after May 1 then without question will come the extermination of the commercial fur-bearing herd by poachers. But it seems quite possible—in fact, almost certain—that Lord Salisbury is simply having a little fun with Mr. Blaine. When the Bering Sea controversy began Mr. Blaine's organs took great delight in referring to Lord Salisbury as a gentleman who was going to get hurt. Lord Salisbury has a memory and keeps a scrap book. He knows that Mr. Blaine, while now in favor of a *modus vivendi*, was not so at first, and suggested that the poachers be allowed to hunt within twenty-five miles of the rookeries. To meet Mr. Blaine with his own proposition after a complete change of mind on his part must give the gentleman who was going to get hurt considerable satisfaction. Public opinion in England, as here, will demand the renewal of the *modus vivendi*, and after sixty days' fun at tit for tat Lord Salisbury will probably reconsider his decision and a new *modus vivendi* will be agreed upon.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), March 8.—Our Government certainly will not be so foolish as to endeavor to enforce a "proclamation" against Canadian, English, German, or Russian seal-hunters in the Bering Sea, for every demonstration in the proposed direction would be only a signal for counter demonstrations from the foreign Governments concerned. England, as we know, has very clearly given the officials at Washington to understand that she simply will not tolerate seizures of ships flying the English flag outside the three-mile limit in the Bering Sea. No foreign Government has conceded to us the right to regard that sea and what it contains as our exclusive property. England has formally characterized our claim to exclusive possession as inadmissible. Hence any attempt to establish our claims by force would really be akin to a declaration of war.

New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), March 8.—The Washington Jingonians, who were eager to fight with Chili over Egan, now

want a war with England about seals. But there will be no war, and, as things look now, before long there will be no seals—none to fish for or fight about. With all the treaties that may be made, all the agreements, arrangements, or whatever may be determined between the United States and Great Britain, so far as the seals themselves are concerned, the *modus vivendi* will not long be continued. Within a very few years the seal will be as extinct as the dodo. This is inevitable. All the restrictions that may be made will not prevent poaching and pelagic, or deep-sea, fishing. Detective vessels cannot be all over the vast Alaskan seas. We haven't enough of them, even when we complete our proposed new navy. And the worst of it is that this seal killing in open water away from the islands results is the slaughter of far more seals than the comparatively limited number secured. They are killed indiscriminately, male, female, and young, and it is only a question of time, and short time, too, when they will be exterminated totally.

DR. PARKHURST AND THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY.—The friends of Tammany exult greatly because one of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's statements in regard to municipal administration was not correct. But while the Grand Jury and the Judge emphasize this fact it is remarkable that there is no public question or doubt whatever of the general truthfulness of his arraignment of the character of the municipal Government, while there is a general grateful acknowledgment among good citizens of the civic courage which he has illustrated in his plain and strong denunciation. It is not the bold clergyman who in his pulpit points out the laxity of public administration who brings the city Government into contempt, it is the political organization which absolutely controls it, and which one of the most upright of Democrats describes as a conspiracy for plunder. The story of Tammany is familiar, but its power is shown by the fact that, despite that familiarity, many excellent citizens, in obedience to what they hold to be party fidelity, do not hesitate to support it. Such citizens do not doubt the substantial justice of Dr. Parkhurst's appeal. They know, as he and all observing citizens know, that the better character, intelligence, and public spirit of the city are not represented in the Tammany city Government.—*Harper's Weekly (Ind.), March 12.*

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE ELECTIONS IN LONDON.

New York Sun, March 8.—The result of the election of the County Council of the British metropolis, which took place last Saturday, must surprise even the most sanguine friends of Mr. Gladstone. The Progressives, which is the local name of the Gladstonians, have swept the metropolis, returning a large majority of its County Council. Inasmuch, moreover, as it is impossible for the Conservatives to make a more vehement effort hereafter than they made on Saturday, we may fairly assume that in the next House of Commons the Gladstonians, instead of electing, as they did in 1886, only an insignificant fraction, will return a majority of the more than fifty members allotted to the metropolitan district. It will, no doubt, be said that the Parliamentary election will turn upon different questions, and that the ratepayers of London care much less about the welfare of Ireland than they do about their local interests. That may be true, but it will prove impossible in the national contest to dissociate general from local issues. The experience of the London County Council during the last three years has taught the ratepayers that they have nothing to hope for from a Parliament in which the Tories are predominant. What the taxpayers of the metropolis want is to buy out the tramways and the water and gas companies, and to place the control of such public conveniences in the hands of the County Council. Yet, although the Beaconsfield Government brought in twelve

years ago a bill for the purchase of the franchises and works of the water companies, the Salisbury Ministry has viewed a revival of the project with inflexible disfavor. As for the demand of the County Council that the ground rents of the great London landlords shall be directly taxed, there is no chance of this being granted by the Unionists, who notoriously constitute the landlord party.

THE TORY IDEA OF JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

United Ireland (Dublin), Feb. 27.—The bill [Balfour's Irish Local Government Bill] not only proposes to leave the illiterate voter without the franchise; it will, if carried into law in its present shape, put the representatives of the cesspayers, who will be electors, in an utterly ridiculous position. While it empowers them to paint or repair an existing parish pump, it forbids them to sink a new pump without the consent of the High Sheriff of the county. The High Sheriff is the nominee of the Lord Lieutenant, so that, on the principle of *qui facit per alium qui facit per se*, under the proposed scheme of Local Government the Lord Lieutenant will be responsible for the sinking of a new pump in the parish of Ballywhacket. Moreover, if the County Council should expend sixpence too much in the repair of a pump, or should break open a quarry for the repair of a boreen on the lands of a Grand Juror against his will, the County Councillors are liable to be hauled up and put in the dock before two of her Majesty's Judges and deprived of the style and title of County Councillors, and may thank their stars if no worse befall them. Mr. Balfour's pretense that the Irish Bill will give us powers equal to those conferred on the English people by the Local Government Act will not bear examination. The English County Councils appoint and control the police of their respective counties. They have an equal representation on the Standing Committee which decides on capital expenditure. Under the Irish Bill the County Council cannot even create a new office, or appoint a clerk to it, or decide upon a new road without the consent of the Sheriff. The English act provides for the enlargement of the powers conferred upon the County Council. No similar provision, as far as is yet known, exists in the Irish Bill. The English people are already clamoring for increased powers, and yet Mr. Balfour tries to persuade himself that the Irish people will be satisfied with less than the English people already enjoy, and that they will submit to so-called "safeguards" which no English Minister would dare to insert in an English measure of a similar character. His bill, if only looked at as an attempt to give Local Government to Ireland, is a hollow fraud. As a substitute for Home Rule it is beneath contempt.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Toronto Week, March 4.—The state of Canadian affairs at the present moment is briefly this: The Washington authorities have distinctly intimated that discrimination against the Mother Country is the price which must be paid by Canada for any measure of commercial reciprocity with that country, while the people of Canada have as distinctly declared that they will have none of it on such terms. Whatever anyone may think of the wisdom of this resolve, or however the legitimacy of the methods by which the popular expression has been obtained may be called in question, there can be no doubt that practically this is the meaning of the remarkable success of the Government in the bye-elections, and that unless the Opposition can make good their threats in regard to coming revelations to a much greater extent than there seems any reason to expect, this decision holds good for at least the term of the present Parliament. Now it can hardly be doubted by anyone whose eyes are not dimmed by partyism that the situation is serious. The great Nation at the

South has set out to control the trade of the Continent and, unfortunately for us, by reason of its enormous superiority in population and wealth, it can undoubtedly do so to a very great extent. It is worse than useless to shut our eyes to the fact. That will make it none the less the fact and none the less disastrous. Canada can live without intercourse with the United States. Whether she can grow and prosper without it is another question. In order to her doing so, some new commercial policy must be devised, some new outlet for the energy and enterprise of her citizens must be found. It will never do to sit down content with the mere negative decision which has been pronounced. True, it might be possible to continue to exist in that way. The resources of the country, undeveloped as they are, might suffice to afford occupation and a comfortable living for the present population. We might even make some slow increase in numbers and wealth. But the sturdy and ambitious young men of the country will never be content with a mere stationary existence or even with a snail-like progress. Realizing the greatness of our possibilities, they will naturally expect more than this. In other words, it seems imperative that if the debilitating exodus of our young men is to be stopped, the light of hope in Canada's future must be rekindled by some more active and promising policy than has hitherto been had. There has been, unless we are seriously mistaken in our observations, during the current campaign, a growing tendency to speak of absolute Free Trade, on the lines which have given England her commercial supremacy, as not only theoretically and logically the more consistent policy, but as possibly a practicable way out of our present difficulties. An increasing number of the thoughtful are evidently beginning to ask themselves the question put to Canadian Liberals by the London *Economist*: "Why, if the Liberal party are sincere in their preference for complete Free Trade over mere unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, they should speak of the one as being less attainable than the other."

A SOUTH AFRICAN CENSUS.

Cape Times (Cape Town), Jan. 6.—The following interesting table forms part of a comprehensive compilation by Mr. F. Jeppe, of Pretoria, and recently published in the *Johannesburg Star*:

I. ENGLISH POSSESSIONS.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Cape Colony.....	222,311	376,987	1,150,237	1,527,224
Natal.....	20,461	46,788	397,475	544,263
Br. Basutoland.....	10,293	578	218,324	218,902
Br. Zululand.....	8,600	600	142,000	142,600
Br. Bechuanaland.....	70,000	5,254	55,122	60,376
Br. Protectorate.....	92,000	500	111,000	111,500
South Zambesia.....	100,000	1,000	150,000	151,000
Totals.....	522,665	431,707	2,324,158	2,755,865

II. INDEPENDENT STATES.

S. A. Republic.....	113,642	119,128	560,000	679,128
Orange Free S'te.....	48,326	77,716	129,787	207,503
Swaziland.....	6,152	1,000	60,000	61,000
Tongaland.....	1,170	---	100,000	100,000
Pondoland.....	4,633	50	200,000	200,050
Totals.....	173,923	197,894	1,049,787	1,247,681

III. PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

Lor. Marques (part of Mozambique).....	15,000	1,500	100,000	101,500
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IV. GERMAN S. W. AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

	322,432	539	199,461	200,000
Grand totals.....	1,024,020	631,640	3,673,406	4,305,066

PROSPERITY IN EGYPT.

London Times, Feb. 23.—If any are still in need of evidence to convince them of the beneficent effects of the British occupation of Egypt, they may be recommended to study the very remarkable figures given in the statement of Mr. Elwin Palmer, financial adviser to the Khedive, which we published yesterday. They prove a condition of growing prosperity which may well move the envy of many a State in

full enjoyment of all the blessings of autonomy and settled civilization. The revenue for the year 1891 had been estimated at £9,550,000—a figure which, however, was understood not to offer a close approximation. It actually produced close upon £10,900,000—a sum far surpassing the most sanguine anticipations, and showing a financial elasticity which it would not be easy to parallel outside of the United States. The expenditure amounted to £9,800,000, thus leaving the relatively enormous surplus of £1,100,000, or 10 per cent. upon the total income, which would compare with a surplus in this country of nine millions. This is in no degree due to increased taxation; on the contrary, substantial remissions have been made. Nor is it due to any undue starving of public works, as is shown by the excess of the actual over the estimated expenditure. It is due to a genuine expansion of the productiveness of the country, and is a blessing in which every fellah has his share as well as the public treasury. To some extent it may be prudent to regard it as exceptional, since the crops have been unusually good, and may not reach so high a standard every year. But, apart from that accidental swelling of the surplus and enrichment of the peasantry, there are a steady increase in the cultivable area and improvement in the conditions of cultivation, which guarantee an expanding revenue even in years of average fertility.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Topeka Capital (Rep.), March 4.—There are some very good Republicans in Kansas losing much sleep over the possibility of the Republican party again placing a Prohibitory plank in the platform. It ought to be apparent to every man of ordinary common sense that the subject that everybody discusses is an issue. The Democratic party makes Prohibition an issue. The resubmission element of the Republican party makes it an issue. Missouri and the brewers and the wholesale liquor-dealers make it an issue. It is a political issue because it is in our Constitution and laws, and it can only be repealed or sustained by making it a political issue. It is a political issue now in Kansas, and will be for a hundred years to come, and men who believe in the policy of Prohibition, and those who want High License, as well as those who want low license, might as well brush away the petty subtleties and face the music. The effort made to create a public sentiment which will drop the indorsement from the Republican State platform simply means the cloven foot of the open saloon, and if successful will be regarded by all temperance people of Kansas as a surrender of the principle to bring back resubmissionists and a step toward the reestablishment of the open saloon. All the fool sophistry of politicians will not deceive the thinking Republican Prohibitionists who have for ten years given the party loyal support because it was true to this great issue. This class of voters have given the Republican nominations their hearty support regardless of the fact that more than half of all nominations, State, county, and city, were not even in sympathy with the principle of Prohibition.

THE WHISKEY TRUST PROSECUTIONS.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), March 3.—Trusts may flourish and may fade; a breath can unmake them as a breath has made, but our Government will not interfere with them until they undertake to advance the price of whiskey. Then all its powers will be invoked and whiskey cheapened at any risk. We have the cordage trust, but the Republicans oppose any action to break it down. We have tie trusts, and window-glass trusts, and stove

trusts, and ax trusts, and cracker trusts, and trusts innumerable, grasping and grinding, increasing the cost of living and decreasing the comforts of living. They are undisturbed. The cry of the poor is heard in vain. The protests of the poor are disregarded. But when it is whispered in Gath that a whiskey trust has been formed, when it is believed that the product of liquid fire is to be reduced and its price advanced, then there is trouble. The executive departments are aroused; the flagging zeal of the District Attorneys is renewed, and the orders go forth from Washington "Crush the Whiskey Trust!"

Chicago Lever (Proh.), March 3.—An indictment was found in the Federal Court of Massachusetts against the officers of the Whiskey Trust. Warrants were issued, and Greenhut, Hennessey, Gibson, Morris, and others were arrested. The charge alleges the defendants have restricted the sale of whiskey to 66,000,000 gallons since August, 1891, and increased the price by that unjust restriction, thus getting illegal gains. Boiled down, this simply means that the first official criticism this Government ever passed on the whiskey-makers was to punish them for not making more. Sixty-six million gallons in a year! A gallon for each man, woman, and child in the country. In God's name! how much of the polluted broth would they have? Must the people buy a barrel apiece? May we next look for a law compelling each voter to bathe in the cursed stuff? If the Government can take this view, and punish distillers for curtailing the output of whiskey, where is the sophist who will claim the Government cannot punish for making it at all? Granting the Government has power to regulate production, cannot it limit production? Cannot it prohibit? This prosecution, begun in the interest of rebellious distillers and traitorous sellers, proves quite too much for their enemies the Prohibitionists. If the Federal Court can govern this matter at all surely it can accomplish that more happy, more healthy, more godly work of ending the traffic. If it can arrest a distiller it can close a still. If it can fine him for selling too little, it can ruin him for selling too much.

LIQUOR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

New York Christian Advocate, March 3.—To admit the sale of intoxicating liquor to the World's Fair grounds is an act of discretion on the part of the Directory without warrant in necessity; without justification because of any real advantage; to be condemned as identifying the movement with the liquor traffic; offending the sense of propriety of millions of temperance citizens; forcing the sight and smell of liquor upon those who patronize the restaurants within the grounds; inimical to the reputation of the United States; encouraging to brewers, distillers, and rumsellers; and adding to the temptations to intemperance with which the more than five thousand saloons of Chicago will ply visitors from all parts of this country and the world. Yet political leaders are willing to see this done, the press is practically silent, and protests against it are comparatively few and feeble. The supineness of the people increases, the wicked have their own way, and the World's Fair will be likely to push the United States many degrees farther than it has already gone toward the condition of France, Austria, and Italy in sexual immorality, intemperance, and Sabbath-breaking. Professional men, merchants, farmers, teachers, all who are not enslaved by their own cowardice, or desire for popularity with all classes including rumsellers and their victims and allies, must awake and besiege the secular press, stirring up the people, until the cry for the repeal of the decree and for the closing of the gates on the Sabbath shall become too loud and widespread to be disregarded.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, in the Union Signal (Chicago), March 3.—For the purposes of argument, I think the admission should be

made by temperance advocates, of the general truth of the favorite proposition of the rum power that "Prohibition does not prohibit," and that the discussion should proceed upon the question, "If not, why not?" The proposition of the enemy better stated would be, "Prohibition does not prevent." Is it fair to reason thence that Prohibition is wrong? Why does not Prohibition prevent? Will permission prevent any better than Prohibition? How can permission or license tend even to prevent? What is it but the infusion of Prohibition into a license law which gives it any tendency even to prevent; and is not that tendency just in proportion to the degree of Prohibition incorporated into the license law? Is not the reason why Prohibition does not prohibit the fact that all our Prohibitory laws are defective in their jurisdiction of the evil; that they fail to cover the manufacture, sale, and distribution of the poison, and that hence their enforcement is impossible? What can one town or county do of itself by prohibition of the evil, if all other localities in the State, and the State itself, are for free rum? What can you expect but failure, always partial and at last total, of Prohibition by the local option of States? We have never tried any other form of Prohibition. National Prohibition will prevent—nothing else will. How, then, shall we get National Prohibition? Only by agitation and legislation everywhere; but always with National Prohibition as the great end without which "we have toiled all night and have caught nothing."

NEARING THE END IN IOWA.

New York Voice (Proh.), March 10.—The situation in Iowa is intensifying. A Republican Senator (Gatch) has introduced a Local Option High License Bill. The Iowa State Temperance Alliance refused to pass a resolution explicitly condemning the bill, and substituted another that seems to indicate a growing timidity to face the real situation now before the State. The *Iowa State Register* singles out some of the most prominent and resolute of the Alliance leaders and ridicules them, Republicans though they be, as "cranks." Ex-Governor Larrabee is fighting against repeal of the law, and the *Iowa State Register* has opened up an attack on him. The culmination of The Great Treachery is approaching. Republican leaders clearly see the danger it involves, but the liquor-dealers in the National Protective Association and the Whiskey Trust have given Clarkson to understand that Prohibition must be killed in Iowa or the Republican party will be defeated this year in all the doubtful States, and Clarkson has given his word it shall be done. For what shall it profit the Republican party if it gain Iowa and lose New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Connecticut?

THE DRINK QUESTION IN GERMANY.

Dresden letter from Francis G. Peabody, New York Evening Post, March 5.—The fact is that the nations of Europe are now engaged in a contest for life itself—a contest which has been until very lately for military supremacy, but which has now been abruptly and happily transferred to the field of trade. The demand in each country is so great, the competition so close, and the results may be so portentous, that intelligent men are setting themselves to consider every factor of the case which may have any weight; and in Germany, at least, many observant persons have come to see that one important factor is the drink habit. The nation which first checks the present increase in the use of liquor will have, it is seen, a tremendous advantage both in physical and economic warfare. The production of material manufactured into beer, wine, and spirits in Germany occupied in 1889-'90 just about one-fifteenth of the cultivated land of the whole country, a territory somewhat larger than the kingdom of Saxony or the grand-duchy of Baden, and somewhat smaller than the kingdom of Württemberg. If this immense field, thus devoted to the liquor traffic, were diverted to the production of

food there might be raised on it in a year 1,637 millions of kilogrammes of rye, a quantity sufficient to make 3,272 millions of pounds of the bread on which the poorer classes chiefly live. The fifty millions of people of Germany would be able to have of this bread 65½ pounds apiece, or a family of eight persons, 524 pounds; enough to give them their entire food for six or seven weeks. The loss in money value may be estimated at a total of 458 millions of marks—a loss to each inhabitant of 9 marks 17 pf., or to a family of eight of 73 marks, enough to pay all the expenses of a weaver's family for about eight weeks. In the direct service of the liquor traffic, agriculture, manufacture, and retailing, about one and a half millions of men are engaged, out of the twenty and one-half millions occupied in all the industries of the land. In other words, about one-quarter of the productive energy of the country is devoted to this business. The consumption of drink per head of the population gave in 1889-'90 the following figures: Wine, 6.44 liters; distilled, 4.64 liters (pure alcohol); beer, 106.3 liters. In the presence of facts of these dimensions it is in vain to say that the temperance question in Germany is not serious and pressing. Here, as in other lands, it is at least one possible key of the economic situation. Professor Schmoller, of Berlin, perhaps the most important leader of the younger political economists of Germany, has expressed himself unequivocally on the subject as follows: "Among our working people, the conditions of domestic life, of education, of prosperity, of progress, or degradation, are all dependent on the proportion of income which flows down the father's throat. The whole condition of our lower and middle classes—one may even, without exaggeration, say the future of our nation—depends on this question. If it is true that half our paupers become so through drink, it gives us some estimate of the costly burden which we tolerate. No other of our vices bears comparison with this."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VANDERBILT MILLIONS.

Matthew Marshall, in the New York Sun, March 7.—The Vanderbilts are compelled by the circumstances of their situation to be preservers and not destroyers of property values. Their grandfather, the Commodore, often turned about in his tracks, and for a time broke down the market which he had been putting up. This he did because it was necessary to his schemes of acquisition. Their father found himself the possessor of so much wealth that he did not repeat the Commodore's operations in this respect, and sold only when he found he had made a mistake in buying, as he did in Union Pacific, or when he foresaw a fall, as he did when in 1879 he turned over at 120 his block of New York Central to Jupiter Morgan. At his death he left to his two sons, William K. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt, besides the \$10,000,000 apiece which he gave them in common with their six brothers and sisters, a residuary estate estimated at not less than \$100,000,000, and which may have been more. The combined income of all this capital must be about \$10,000,000 a year, which for the five years which have elapsed since the testator's death aggregates \$50,000,000, and has not been diminished in any sensible degree by personal expenditures. This \$50,000,000 has had to be invested, and the \$10,000,000 added to it year by year will have to be invested also. Hence the family have every motive for being conservative, and for avoiding all measures which would disturb and unsettle financial peace. The Vanderbilt millions are, therefore, properly regarded by the public as a guarantee for the security of the investments by which they are represented and as hostages given by their possessors for their good behavior. The income they yield legitimately is so vast that it takes away the temptation to which men of smaller means so often

yield, of going into illegitimate operations, and reduces the problem before their owners to the very simple one of securing interest and dividends. Naturally, the Vanderbilts give their attention mainly to railroads. It is the tradition of the family, just as real estate is that of the Astors and the Goetts. How much longer this field will be sufficient for them, and what they will do when they have occupied every available nook and corner of it, will be interesting to observe, but for the present they go on adding to their possessions thousands of shares of railroad stock and millions of dollars of railroad bonds, to the exclusion of everything else. That they never make mistakes, and that all their investments turn out well, it would be too much to expect; but besides their own skill and experience they are able to command the services of the most competent advisers, and, therefore, seldom go amiss. It is the old story: water runs to the rivers, and to them that have is given.

JAY GOULD AS A MAN AND BROTHER.

New York Evening Post, March 8.—In a remarkable interview with the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Jay Gould's pastor, printed in the *Sun* this morning, the reverend gentleman made the following extraordinary admission, which would furnish more valuable material to the author of the paper, which we suggested a fortnight ago, on the "Causes of the Decline of Respect for the Churches":

I know that Mr. Gould is one of the loveliest men in the world in his home life. Of his career in Wall street I know nothing. Being a clergyman, I would not know. But I know of the business of Wall street, from the biggest house of all down to the smallest man who walks the street, I know it is one mad, wild rush for wealth—money—money. If God Almighty weighed in the scales of eternal justice with Mr. Gould these other wealthy men and the carpers who now attack Mr. Gould, I would like to know who would make the better showing.

Here is a clergyman—a doctor of divinity, to boot,—engaged every Sunday in applying religion to conduct, for that is what "preaching the Gospel" means—who "knows nothing of the career" of the most prominent member of his congregation, and more remarkable still, "being a clergyman, would not know," and has, nevertheless, the highest esteem for him. Now, who is this prominent member, who is such a "lovely man in his own home life"? He is probably the most conspicuous figure on the American Continent—probably more widely known the world over than any other American citizen. His career, which Dr. Paxton ignores, has filled a larger space in the history of the State of New York during the last twenty years than that of any other man. It is full of instruction in morality of the most striking kind. He appeared on the scene in 1870 as the very embodiment of bold knavery and fraud on such a scale that the exposure and punishment of it nearly broke down our legislative and judicial system. He stole a whole railroad, to begin with, and lived with his confederate in barbarous luxury on its revenues for some time, and corrupted the courts and legislatures in his efforts to defy justice. When driven to bay and forced to disgorge, he made the unparalleled "restitution" of \$9,000,000, which was really only a small portion of his plunder! His own account of his methods, before a legislative committee, in carrying out his schemes was one of the most cynical declarations of contempt for political and social morality probably ever made in public. These methods have been made the subject of a book which is one of the best known in the political and financial literature of the day. His career since he finally escaped from the clutches of penal justice has been largely that of a "wrecker" of railroads, and he has prosecuted it with such energy and success that we believe we speak well within the mark when we say that the mere fact that Jay Gould has come into control of a corporation is considered on all the great markets of the world a signal for widows and orphans and prudent people to sell its securities and get out of it. That such a career

should have lasted for a quarter of a century without serious break or impediment, and should leave its hero rich and honored in his old age by professional moralists, is surely the most shocking example ever set to the young men of a modern State. And yet his pastor knows nothing of it, and will not know, and begs money of him for "church extension."

A NEW INDUSTRY IN THE BAHAMAS.

Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 12.—In the West Indies commercial questions are very much in the order of the day. The development of the culture of sisal fiber in the Bahamas is likely to make an extraordinary difference in the position which this group of rocks and islands has hitherto held among British possessions, and the conversion of what was once looked upon as a useless weed into a source of wealth and activity has been sudden enough to give an almost phenomenal interest to the story. Only four years ago the natives were complaining of the impossibility of eradicating the aloe-like shrub from the lime soil of their plantations. It grew wild everywhere; its long intractable leaves obtruded themselves in the midst of every crop; the most determined efforts at suppression were unavailing; it was regarded, in fact, as nothing less than the original sin of Bahaman agriculture. The commercial experience of the present Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, enabled him, fortunately, not only to perceive the possible value of such a fibre as that contained in the sisal leaves, but also to take steps for making it known to the markets in which it would be most highly prized. Experts from Newfoundland were the first to confirm the high opinion which he had formed of the fibre. It was recognized as containing qualities equal to those of the best rope fibres. Negotiations were entered into for its cultivation. Early in 1890 a bounty amounting to £4 10s. per ton exported was granted for a period of seven years, and capital began to flow into the islands. Government lands, which had previously been regarded as waste lands, were taken up for the cultivation of the fibre, and the price of them was raised in the Government interest from 5s. an acre to \$4.

RATES ON THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Le Petit Journal (Paris), Feb. 20.—On the first of April next will go into effect on all the railway lines of France the new reduced rates which have been fixed by the companies in concert with the Government. By these new rates first-class fare is reduced 10 per cent., and second-class 18 per cent. For third-class fare the reduction reaches nearly one-third; the exact amount is 28 per cent. Besides, the rates for return tickets, which were already materially less in proportion than those for tickets good for one way only, will be similarly reduced. Freight rates for merchandise to be carried at high speed will be equally cut down. In all the companies preparations are being made for the great increase in business which the new reform cannot fail to bring about. Everywhere they are constructing new locomotives, ordering cars, and enlarging the stations for travelers and the depots for goods. It is the first time, we believe, that so important a reduction in prices has been effected all at once. From 1865 to 1889, however, there was a very gradual decrease of fares, which amounted in all, during those twenty-four years, to more than 23 per cent.—that is, nearly one-fourth. Gradual as this decrease was, beyond any doubt it contributed powerfully to increase the number of passengers and the volume of freight. Twenty-six years ago, in 1865, the companies transported 75,000,000 passengers; in 1890 this number had risen to 210,000,000. In the same period the amount of freight carried increased three times. The gross receipts, which in 1865 were 530,000,000 francs, in 1890 exceeded 1,080,000,000 francs.

A STRIKING INSTANCE OF THE TENDENCY TOWARD THE CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL.—We have at last from the Census Office a pre-

liminary report on the woolen manufactures of the United States. The statement comprises the following branches: woolen goods, worsted goods, felt goods, wool hats, carpets other than rag, hosiery, and knit goods. The total number of establishments in all these branches decreased from 2,689 in 1880 to 2,503 in 1890, or about 7 per cent., whereas the capital engaged increased during the same period from \$159,000,000 to \$314,000,000, or nearly 100 per cent. In the woolen goods branch especially the decrease is enormous. The number of woolen goods mills was 2,891 in 1870; it fell to 1,990 in 1880, and was only 1,312 in 1890. Thus in twenty years considerably more than one-half of the woolen mills have disappeared. Mark, furthermore, that the 1,990 establishments of 1880 had a total capital of \$96,000,000, while the 1,312 establishments of 1890 had a total capital of \$138,000,000. In other words, twelve years ago the average capital of each woolen mill was only \$48,000; two years ago it was \$106,000.—*New York People, March 6.*

GREAT AND GOOD PRETENSIONS FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.—The circulars of some of the new American book publishing houses are startling in their language. The whole object of the men who run these establishments seems to be to create a sensation. Thus we find one fellow writing as follows about a book which his company is publishing: "It is a symposium on the conventional crimes and weaknesses, moral lies, custom-gilded and habit-veneered shams and the general moral, religious, social, legal, political, and commercial rottenness of this country." One would fancy that the man who publishes this work is a moralist. The real fact is that he last achieved notoriety by trying to palm off a romance of his own as a posthumous and unpublished work of George Sand.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

AN EXASPERATING PRINTER'S ERROR.—A very offensive typographical error occurred in last number's editorial. We reported the death and burial of the venerable aged mother of THE THREE RABBIS MESSING, viz., of Indianapolis, Chicago, and St. Louis, where these brothers officiate in large and highly respectable congregations. We meant to say that the deceased lady was the venerable mother of three prominent teachers in Israel, and the wife of an excellent and renowned rabbi and author in Europe. But, to our chagrin, the typesetter made of *Messing* the unknown name of *Messenger*. All sins of that unhappy man may be forgiven by the God of grace except this, which we believe is unpardonable.—*American Israelite.*

OBITUARY.

NOAH PORTER.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, March 5.—In the death yesterday of Noah Porter, ex-President of Yale University, there ended the work of an American scholar full of years and honor. Succeeding the venerable Woolsey in 1871, Dr. Porter directed the growth of Yale until he retired from his responsible post in 1886, having prepared the way for the college's assumption under President Dwight of the title of university with all that so broad a name implies. Aside from his reputation as the chief executive of Yale, Dr. Porter holds lasting place in the literature of America as a metaphysician and lexicographer. His "Human Intellect" is a standard work in our colleges, while to his editorship of the revised Webster is due every acknowledgment that the public gladly pays to thorough scholarship. He was of a sweet nature, gentle and kindly in his ways, a man to be loved, heeded, and in the feebleness of his advancing years to be venerated. Every graduate of Yale who knew his ministrations will forever personify him in the beautiful song of Tennyson—him "who bore without abuse that grand old name of gentleman."

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Andersen (Hans Christian), An Acquaintance with. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. *Century*, March, 5 pp.
- Beecher (Mr.) As I Knew Him. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, March, Fifth Paper.
- Buchanan (Dr. Joseph Rhodes), Sketches of Phrenological Biography. Charlotte Fowler Wells. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 3 pp. With Portrait.
- Del Sarte (Francois) and His Family. Carica Le Favre. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 4 pp. With Portraits.
- Giorgione—1477-1512. Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman. *Century*, March, 6 pp. Illus.
- Greeley's (Horace) Daughter. IV. Clever Daughters of Clever Men. Frances M. Smith. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, March. With Portrait. Sketch of Mrs. Clendenin.
- Paderewski; a Critical Study. William Mason. A Biographical Sketch. Fanny Morris Smith. How Paderewski Plays. Richard Watson Gilder. *Century*, March, 8 pp. With Portrait.
- Queen (Our), The Early Ancestors of. Henry W. Woff. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 17 pp.
- Recluse (A Royal). Ada Chester Bond. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, March. Illus. Shows the striking contrast between Eugénie, Empress of France, and Eugénie, the exiled widow.
- Somerset (Lady Henry). *Methodist Mag.*, Toronto, March, 12 pp. With Portrait.
- Spurgeon (Mrs. Charles H.). XV. Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men. Frederick Dolman. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, March. With Portrait.
- Spurgeon's Character and Career. Joseph Cook. Boston Monday Lecture. *Our Day*, March, 12 pp.
- Spurgeon (The Rev. Charles H.). The Rev. S. P. Rose. *Methodist Mag.*, Toronto, March, 10 pp. Illus.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Architect (An), What He Does for His Money. John Beverley Robinson. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 14 pp. Illus. Tells how an architect works, the methods employed, the knowledge necessary, etc.
- Claudians "Old Man of Verona." W. J. Courthope. *National Rev.*, London, Feb.
- College-Bred Men in the Business World. Winthrop D. Sheldon. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 20 pp. An answer to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, in an article, "How to Win a Fortune," stated that college graduates are not to be found in any "department of affairs."
- Ethical Training in the Public Schools. Charles De Garmo. *Annals Amer. Academy*, March, 23 pp. The purpose of this paper is to find the best possible moral training that can be given in a non-sectarian institution.
- Homer and the Higher Criticism. Andrew Lang. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp. The personality of Homer and the unity of his poems.
- Intellectual Power, Emotional Sources of. Balance of Body and Brain. John W. Shull. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 2 pp.
- Marbot (General), Memoirs of. G. Chesney. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Feb., 15 pp.
- Poetry, The Nature and Elements of. I. Oracles Old and New. Edmund Clarence Stedman. *Century*, March, 9 pp.
- Reviewers (the), A Word for. Sidney J. Low. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 10 pp.
- Romance and Youth. *Macmillan's*, London, Feb., 8 pp. Discusses the ages of heroes and heroines in works of fiction.
- Schiller's "Camp of Wallenstein." Original Translation by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Feb.

POLITICAL.

- Conservatism in Scotland, The Growth of. By a Scottish Conservative. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 20 pp.
- Egypt (Troubled), and the Late Khedive. Francis Scudamore. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Feb., 24 pp.
- Farmer (The) and Railway-Legislation. Henry C. Adams. *Century*, March, 4 pp. What the farmer needs in this direction.
- One Vote. One Value. St. Loe Strachey. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 10 pp. Advocates amending the electoral laws of the United Kingdom so as to equalize representation in Parliament.
- Party Government. Second Paper. Charles Richardson. *Annals Amer. Academy*, March, 13 pp. Discusses the practicability of taking from the political parties the power of making nominations.
- Pensions (National). H. Clarence Bourne. *Macmillan's*, London, Feb., 9 pp. Opposes the proposed system of national pensions in Great Britain.
- Pensions (Old-Age). The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 18 pp. Advocates the system.
- Politics and Religion. M. Ellinger. *Menorah*, March, 6 pp. Discusses the situation in Germany in reference to the public school question.
- Representation (Proportional). J. R. Commons. *Annals Amer. Academy*, March, 7 pp. Argues in favor of this measure.
- Rosebery vs. Gladstone. Lord Brabourne. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Feb., 10 pp.
- Unfortunates (Four Fortunate). Helen M. Winslow. *Home-Maker*, March, 6 pp. Illus. The education of the blind, deaf, and dumb, especially in the wonderful progress made by Helen Keller, Edith Thomas, Willie Robin, and Tommy Stringer.

RELIGIOUS.

- Christian Nurture versus A Bad Heredity. Ames S. Chesebrough. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 7½ pp. Argues that the right kind of Christian nurture can overcome moral disabilities incurred by inherited depravity.
- Clerical Studies. Fifth Article, Philosophy. The Very Rev. J. Hogan, D.D., Catholic University of America. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 9 pp.
- Credo, Use and Abuse of. Charlotte C. Eliot. *Unitarian*, March, 4½ pp.
- Epistles (the), The Order of, in the Development of Christianity. The Rev. Henry G. Weston, D.D. *Old & New Test. Student*, March, 6 pp.
- Expository Sermon (an) on the Eighth Chapter of Romans, Suggestions for the Preparation of. Prof. John M. English. *Old & New Test. Student*, March, 5 pp.
- Tractarian Movement (the), The Poetry of. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 15 pp. Points out its special characteristics.
- God, the Existence of, the "A Simultaneo" Proofs of, Defense of. The Rev. L. F. Kearney, O.P., S.T.L. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 10 pp.

- Jesus, Did He Intend to Teach that Moses Wrote the Pentateuch? The Rev. W. McKee. *Old & New Test. Student*, March, 3 pp. We have no record that Jesus taught anything concerning the authorship of the Pentateuch.
- Mass (the), the Sacrifice of, Father Minasi on. The Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 8 pp. The opinions of Father Minasi as to "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles."
- Mission Work (Rescue). A. F. Schaffner, D.D. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, March, 5 pp. Discusses The Classes Aimed at; The Methods Used; The Leader of the Missions; Accessories; and Results Attained.
- Moses and Jesus. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler. *Menorah*, March, 10 pp. A study of Christianity and Judaism, showing that the two together yield the perfect ideal.
- Priesthood (the), The Aspirant to. D. F. Hettinger. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 8 pp. Authorized Translation. Letters to a young Seminarian.
- Psalms (The Imprecatory). Prof. W. W. Davies, Ph.D. *Old & New Test. Student*, March, 6 pp. Explanation of them.
- "Quemadmodum" (the Decree), Commentary on. The Rev. A. Sabetti, S.J. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 17 pp.
- Salvation Army (The) in the London Slums. M. A. DeMorgan. *Home-Maker*, March, 4 pp. Illus. A brief outline of the work.
- Theological Faculties (German), Signs of the Times in. The Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D. *Our Day*, March, 17 pp.
- Wells (Holy): Their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., etc. *Antiquary*, London, Feb., 3 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Body (the), The Sacredness of. O. B. Frothingham. *Herald of Health*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Cosmology (Scientific and Metaphysical). The Right Rev. Mgr. J. De Concilio, B.D. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, March, 16 pp.
- Current System (The Alternating). Alexander J. Wurts. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 12 pp. Description of the system.
- Engineering (Worthless Government). George V. Wisnener, Am. Society C. E. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 9½ pp. A rejoinder to the replies of Colonel King and Major Ludlow of the U. S. Engineer Corps.
- Faradic Coil (The) in Gynecological Practice. Herman E. Hayd, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surgical Jour.*, March, 5 pp.
- Gangrene (Senile). Herman Mynter, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surgical Jour.*, March, 8 pp.
- Health Service (National), The Importance and the Necessity of. A. Walter Suiter, M.D. *Sanitarian*, March, 22 pp. The character and scope of such a service.
- Ice, The Manufacture of. Leicester Alle, A. B., M. E. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 9 pp. A statement of some of the most easily comprehended principles underlying the action of ice-machines.
- Leprosy and Its Treatment at Honolulu. Report of Medical Inspector G. W. Woods, U. S. Flagship *Charleston*, 1890-91. *Sanitarian*, March, 7½ pp.
- Mechanics (Applied), American Supremacy in. IV. Coleman Sellers, E.D. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 11 pp. Illus.
- Peary Expedition (The) and Its Relief. Angelo Heilprin. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. What is known of the Peary Expedition up to date; the proposed relief expedition.
- Photography and Athletics. W. I. Lincoln Adams. Second Paper. *Outing*, March, 5 pp. Illus. The methods by which Mr. Hemmet achieved such remarkable results in photographing athletic sports.
- Phrenology, the Key to Personal and Social Elevation. G. J. Stemerding. *Phren. Jour.*, March, 3½ pp.
- Sanitation, The Status of, in the United States as Indicated by the Most Recent Official Reports and Other Sources of Information. Harry Kent Bell, M.D. *Sanitarian*, March, 12 pp.
- Schools (the), Primary of New York City, Unsanitary Condition of. Reports of Drs. H. D. Capin and A. Jacobi. *Sanitarian*, March, 10 pp.
- Telephone Industry (the), Future of. Herbert Laws Webb. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 8½ pp.
- Urania Institute of Berlin. Edward S. Holden, Director of the Lick Observatory. *Engineering Mag.*, March 9½ pp., Illus. Descriptive.
- Uterine Disease, Nerve-Counterfeits of. Henry D. Ingraham, M.D. *Buffalo and Surgical Jour.*, March, 8 pp.
- Water, The Purification of. Floyd Davis, E. M., Ph. D. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 8 pp. States some of the ways by which nature removes organic and infectious matter; and discusses briefly a few of the chemical principles involved in artificial purification of water for city supplies.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Barbarism, The Tax on. George H. Hubbard. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 8 pp. The cost of war.
- Fields (the), The Flight from. Arthur Gaye. *Macmillan's*, London, Feb., 8 pp. The decrease of the rural population in England.
- Interest, Basis of. Dwight M. Lowrey. *Annals Amer. Academy*, March, 14 pp. A criticism of the solution offered by Henry George.
- Life, What is? Is Life Worth Living? Prof. Henry A. Mott, LL.D. *Menorah*, March, 6 pp. The writer's conclusion is: "Life is Worth Living."
- Massachusetts, The Alleged Persecution of, or, Justice to the Pilgrims. Alanson D. Barber. *N. E. and Yale Rev.*, March, 12 pp. A defense of the Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers.
- Men-Servants in England. Violet Greville. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp.
- Naples, Society in. Charles Edwards. *National Rev.*, London, Feb., 19 pp.
- Property Rights of Women. Administration and Descent. M. Helen Frazer Lovett. *Home-Maker*, March, 3 pp. Deals with the law on this subject.
- Value, The Theory of. E. Von Wieser. *Annals of Amer. Acad.*, March, 20 pp. A reply to Professor Macvane.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- African (Central) Trade, and the Nyasaland Waterway. Alfred Sharpe. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Feb., 6 pp.
- China (Western), The Rev. Dr. Hart's Missionary Travels in. The Rev. James Cooke Seymour. *Methodist Mag.*, Toronto, March, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Cycling in Mid-Pacific. Charles E. Trevathan. *Outing*, March 7 pp. Descriptive of a trip in Tahiti.
- Fish-Commission (The United States). Some of Its Work. Richard Rathbun. *Century*, March, 19 pp. Illus.
- Franklin Statue at Chicago. Young E. Allison. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 3 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Friendship (An Eighteenth-Century). I. A. Taylor. *Longman's* London, Feb., 13 pp. The relation between William Godwin and Mrs. Inchbald.
- Georgia (Middle) Rural Life. Richard Malcolm Johnston. *Century*, March, 9 pp. Illus. Character sketches.

Current Events.

- Jumping (Standing). Part I.—Broad and High. Malcolm W. Ford. *Outing*, March, 6 pp. Illus.
- Kennels (The Saint Bernard) of America. *Outing*, March, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive of famous dogs.
- Leopard (A Marauding); or, Wild Sport in Ceylon. F. Fitz Roy Dixon. *Outing*, March, 7 pp. Illus. Descriptive of a leopard-hunt.
- Military Unreadiness (Our). *Macmillan's*, London, Feb., 4 pp. An officer's view of England's army.
- Office-Buildings (Tall), Danger from. Henry A. Goetze. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. Points out serious faults in construction from a fireman's point of view.
- Poll (Pretty). *Cornhill Mag.*, London, Feb., 12 pp. Various facts about parrots.
- Quail (The Valley) of California. T. S. Van Dyke. *Outing*, March, 4 pp. Their habits, etc.
- Rowing. Impressions of Another Old Graduate. Chase Mellen. *Outing*, March, 5½ pp. Illus.
- Sacramento Valley (the), In. Charles Howard Shinn. *Home-Maker*, March, 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- St. Paul's Cathedral. Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. *Century*, March, 23 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Turf (The American), The Status of. I. Some Prominent Stud-Farms. Francis Trevelyan. *Outing*, March, 12 pp. Illus.
- Yachts of New York Harbor. W. J. Henderson, A.M. *Engineering Mag.*, March, 17 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- America (Equatorial). Maturin M. Ballou. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Andes (the Great) of the Equator, Travels Amongst. Edward Whympier. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, with Maps and 140 Illustrations, \$6.00.
- Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Based on the Manuscript Collections of the late Joseph Bosworth, D.D. Edited and Enlarged by T. Northcote Toller, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Apocalypse (the), Lectures on. William Milligan, D.D. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Balzac (Honore de), Life of. Katherine Prescott Wormeley. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Challenger (H. M. S.), The Voyage of, Report of the Scientific Results of, During the Years 1873-76, Under the Command of Capt. Geo. S. Nares and the late Capt. Frank Tourle Thomson. Prepared Under the Superintendence of Sir C. Wyville Thomson and John Murray, one of the Naturalists of the Expedition. Deep-Sea Deposits. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$17.00.
- Christus Comprobat: Or, the Testimony of Christ to the Old Testament. Bishop C. J. Ellicott. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Cloth, 80c.
- Confirmation, Relation of, to Baptism, as Taught in the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers. Arthur J. Mason, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, \$2.50.
- English Tongue (the), The Philology of. John Earles. Fifth Edition, Newly Revised and Somewhat Augmented. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Etching and Mezzotint Engraving. Lectures Delivered at Oxford. Hubert Herkomer, R.A., M.A. Macmillan & Co. Folio, \$16.00.
- God-Man (The). The Rev. A. C. Dixon. Wharton, Barron, & Co., Baltimore. Paper, 25c.
- Golden Gossip (A). Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- "Hamlet," Shakespeare's Tragedy of. A Study for Classes in English Literature. Carroll Lewis Maxey. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, 50c.
- Horace and the Elegiac Poets. The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age. W. Y. Sellar, M.A., LL.D. With a Memoir of the Author by Andrew Lang, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, with Portrait, \$3.50.
- Human Life, The Sources of Consolation in. The Rev. Wm. R. Alger. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Italy, Impressions of. Paul Bourget. Trans. by Mary J. Serrano. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Law (Elementary), Abridgment of: Embodying the General Principles, Rules, and Definitions of Law, etc., etc. M. E. Dunlap. The F. H. Thomas Law-Book Co., St. Louis. Sheep, \$2.50.
- Lord's Supper (The) and the Passover Ritual: A Translation of the Substance of Prof. Bickell's "Messe und Pascha"; with Introduction by the Translator on the Connection of the Early Christian Church with the Jewish Church. W. F. Skene. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.00.
- Menippus et Timon. Lucian. With English Notes by E. C. Mackie, B.A. Edited by the Syndics of the University Press. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 90c.
- Mesmerism, The Rationale of. A. P. Sinnett. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Missions (Parochial)—Their Results and After-Work. The Rev. J. Cullin. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Cloth, 40c.
- Morals, The Crisis in. An Examination of Rational Ethics in the Light of Modern Science. The Rev. James Thompson Buxby. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Nerves of the Human Body; with Diagrams. Alfred R. Hughes. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Oak (The). A Study in Botany. H. Marshall Ward, F. R. S. Modern Science Series. Edited by Sir John Lubbock. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Occult Sciences: A Compendium of Transcendental Doctrine and Experiment. Arthur E. Waite. C. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Pen-Artists (English) of To-day. Examples of Their Work, with Some Criticisms and Appreciations. Chares G. Harper. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$16.00.
- Political Economy and Taxation, Principles of. David Ricardo. Edited with Introductory Essay, Notes, and Appendices, by C. K. Gonner, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Potiphar's Wife, and Other Poems. Sir Edwin Arnold. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Poverty, Its Genesis and Exodus: An Inquiry into Causes and Their Removal. J. G. Godard. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Roger Hunt. Celia P. Woolley. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Social Democracy, The Impossibility of. A Supplement to the "Quintessence of Socialism." A. Schöffe. Preface by Bernard Bosanquet. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Staincliffes (the), The Fall of: Prize Tale on Gambling. Alfred Colbeck. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Verbum Crucis: Ten Sermons on the Mystery and Words of the Cross. Bishop W. Alexander. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Wednesday, March 2.

In the Senate, consideration of the Dubois-Claggett contest is continued. The House discusses the District Appropriation Bill. The Anti-Pinkerton Bill passes the New York Senate. The Judiciary Committee gives a hearing on Mr. Saxton's Ballot Reform Bill. The Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary is elected president of Dartmouth College. In New York City, a mass-meeting celebrating the Pope's birthday is held in Cooper Union.

Secretary Foster arrives in London. The price of coal is advanced on account of the coming great strike of the miners. The Greek Parliament is prorogued till March 6; an early dissolution is anticipated. In Vienna, many crimes are attributed to the starving poor. It is stated that many people in Hungary have died of starvation.

Thursday, March 3.

In the Senate, the Dubois-Claggett contest is settled; Mr. Dubois retains the seat. The House passes the District Appropriation Bill; the Commercial Travelers' Bill is discussed, but fails to pass, and now goes on the calendar of unfinished business. The Committee on Ways and Means gives a hearing on the Free Lumber Bill. Representative W. H. Springer is alarmingly ill. The Liquor-Dealers' Excise Bill is amended in committee at Albany, by striking out the Sunday and eating-house clauses. The hearing by Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania on the Reading Railroad deal begins at Harrisburg. Ex-Congressman Stephen T. Hopkins of New York is found dead by the side of a railroad track in New Jersey. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of Chicago, a son of the well-known clergyman, is charged with murdering his mother-in-law. Two of the kidnappers of young Ward Waterbury are sentenced to four years imprisonment, and the other one to two years. In New York City, an arrest is made of a foreman in the Public Stores, which is expected to clear up a mystery of extensive robberies. Indignation is aroused by the proposal to use Bryant Park for public buildings.

M. Loubet, the new French Premier, outlines his policy in the Chamber of Deputies: the new Cabinet receives a vote of confidence. It is announced that the issue of March 1 of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* was confiscated for criticisms on the Emperor's Brandenburg speech. Secretary Foster visits the House of Commons. It is announced that M. de Maupassant, the French novelist, is much better.

Friday, March 4.

The Senate discusses the Paddock Pure Food Bill. In the House, the Pension Appropriation Bill is reported. Governor Flower gives a hearing on the East River Bridge and Elevated Railway Bills. The Assembly kills Mr. Conkling's Bill to prevent the payment of political assessments by candidates for judicial offices. It is announced that the conference of experts on the Bering Sea seal question resulted in a disagreement. Dr. Noah Porter, ex-president of Yale, dies at New Haven. In New York City, Justice Van Brunt discharges the jury in the Field case; he afterwards consents to continue the trial.

A riot occurs in Dantzic, the mob looting shops and wagons. It is stated that King George of Greece has received threatening letters for dismissing the Delyannis Ministry.

Saturday, March 5.

The Senate not in session. In the House, Messrs. Hatch and Holman have a sharp tilt over an Emergency Appropriation Bill from the Committee on Agriculture; the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill is passed. The President returns to Washington from Virginia Beach. Secretary Blaine is suffering from the grip. In New York City, the Congressional Investigating Committee visits Ellis Island. Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes is shot seriously by a beggar whose demand for \$100 he had refused. The Field jury disagrees. In the case of Burton C. Webster, who killed Goodwin, the jury disagrees. The Searles-Hopkins will case is settled by the payment of upwards of \$3,000,000 to Timothy Hopkins.

The Gladstonians win in the South Derbyshire Parliamentary election. Lord Rosebery and John Burns, Progressives, are elected to the London County Council by large majorities. Arrests continue to be made on account of the Berlin riots.

Sunday, March 6.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, is asked to protect a band of Free Methodists from mob violence. Prospects are reported good for unusually large crops of fruit and grain on the Pacific Coast. Edwards Pierrepont dies in New York City.

It is reported in Paris that Col. John Hay will succeed Whitelaw Reid (resigned) as American Minister to France. The Spanish Cabinet is making a great effort to reduce expenses. A Socialist is elected to the French Chamber of Deputies from Bethune.

Monday, March 7.

The Senate again discusses the Pure Food Bill. In the House, the resolution providing for the consideration of the Bland Silver Bill is adopted, 190 to 84; the Pension Appropriation Bill, aggregating \$133,000,000, is passed. Governor Flower says in a message that the several New York City bridge and railroad Bills must be amended so as to compensate the cities, if they have his signature. The New York City Street-Cleaning Bill is introduced in both branches of the Legislature. An unsuccessful attempt is made to wreck the Chicago Express on the New York Central. In New York City, Sorosis holds its annual election. The Food and Health Exposition begins at Lenox Lyceum. Austin Corbin declines to be elected president of the New York and New England Railroad.

A motion that the defenses of Esquimaux, B. C., be at once completed was debated and defeated in the House of Commons. It is announced that Secretary Foster has had two conferences with Mr. Goschen. It is reported that the Khedive will seize the Soudan. German exports to this country show a decrease of \$7,500,000 for the year. The famine sufferings of the 300,000 German colonists on the Volga are said to be even worse than those of the Russian peasants. It is stated that a new Chilean Cabinet is probable.

Tuesday, March 8.

In the Senate, the Bering Sea Arbitration Treaty is received and discussed in executive session; the consideration of the Paddock Pure Food Bill continues and is practically completed. In the House, Mr. McMillin gives notice that he will call up the Free Wool Bill to-morrow; Mr. McCreary announces the death of his colleague, Mr. Kendall, of Kentucky, and out of respect to him the House adjourns. In the New York Legislature, the East River Bridge Bill and the Supplemental Elevated Railway Bill are amended in accordance with the Governor's message. Charles Parsons is elected president of the New York and New England Railroad—the Prince party scoring a complete victory at the Stockholders' meeting. In New York City, the Bar Association votes almost unanimously to appoint a committee to investigate Isaac H. Maynard, recently appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals. The arrest of a bookkeeper who had stolen \$30,000 leads to a raid on the policy shops. Annual dinner of the West Side Republican Club.

News is received that General Barrios, the newly elected President of Guatemala, has been arrested by order of President Barillas. Quebec election returns indicate a Conservative victory. Minister Rouvier presents the draft of a new French budget. Discontent is spreading among the workmen in Leipzig.

"It comes nearest to my idea of a first-class dictionary of any of the kind I have seen. . . . No library or study, however humble, will be complete without it."—HENRY M. STANLEY (African Explorer), in a letter from London, England.

SAMPLES OF DEFINITIONS

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Compare these Definitions with the Corresponding Ones in other Dictionaries.

DROP as an antithesis to PROMOTE.

[This partial definition of the word Drop has not passed its final revision.]

drop. . . . 5. In the usage of some educational institutions, to assign (a student) to a lower class, in consequence of failure to pass a prescribed examination; opposed to *promote*.

Regarding an antithesis to 'promote,' the word universally in use in Cambridge, in Harvard College, is *drop*. The same word is in use in the leading schools here (Boston). I hope I may be counted every time against such barbarisms as 'demote' and 'retromote.' ED. EVERETT HALE Letter to Standard Dict. Jan. 2, '92.

The difference between FORGING, OVER-REACHING, and INTERFERING as applied to a HORSE.

[The Standard is the only Dictionary that gives a definition of *forging* as the term is used by horsemen. This sample illustrates the thoroughness with which the Dictionary is being prepared.]

forge. *forj.* *vi.* To strike the shoe on the forward foot with the shoe on the hind foot: said of a horse in trotting.—*forj'ing.* *n.*

It is called *interfering* when the hoof of one of the fore legs or one of the hind legs strikes the fetlock of one of the opposite legs.

There is a kind of overreaching which is termed *forging* or *clicking*. In trotting the horse strikes the fore shoe with the toe of the hind one.

In *forging*, a horse merely hits one of his forward shoes with one of his hind shoes, making a disagreeable noise, but does not cut or injure his feet as in overreaching.

ROBERT BONNER Letter to Standard Dict. Feb. 6, '92.

The definition of CHICKEN in the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

[This definition has not passed its final revision by the specialists.]

chick'en. *chik'en.* *n.* 1. The common domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*), of which the East-Indian junglefowl (*Gallus ferugineus*) is probably the original.

Cock makes first chick, and then in the plural *chickens*, which we now use as a singular by the side of the former, for 'a pretty chick' is still a common expression, and 'the old gentleman had neither chick nor child,' used by Warren, shows the former meaning. It was only about the time of Wallis, as he tells us himself, that *chicken* began to lose its plural meaning; and we are told that in Sussex, to this day, the people would as soon think of saying oxen as *chickens*.

M. SCHREIBER DE VERE Studies in English ch. x, p. 182. [s. '67.]

1. Toes or claws 2. Spur 3. Shank or legs 4. Hocks 5. Thighs 6. Point of breast-bone 7. Primaries or flight-feathers 8. Secondaries, wing-butts 9. Wing-coverts 10. Secondaries, wing-bay 11. Breast 12. Hackle 13. Back 14. Saddle 15. Tail-coverts 16. Main tail-feathers 17. Sickles 18. " 19. " 20. Ear-lobes 21. Wattles 22. Face 23. Comb

VARIETIES OF CHICKENS. (Recognized by the American Poultry Association)

EXPLANATIONS
B = black
b = best
bl = blue
ba = bay
G = golden
gr = gray
in = inferior
l = large
s = small
si = single
S = silvery
sl = slaty



Standard Points of a Cock

br = brown
b'rd = barred
bu = buff
d = dark
do = double
e = erect
f = feathered
fl = flesh-colored
g = good
le = lemon
in = medium
n = none
n = naked
o = orange
p = pea
p = purplish
r = red or reddish
r = rose
t = tall
v = V-shaped
v = very
v = variegated
w = white
y = yellow
y = fifth toe
y = crested
(2) = bearded

VARIETIES.	Size	Color.	Legs.	Comb.	Eggs.	Layers.	Flesh.
Andalusian . . .	m	sl	b, or n	l.e.s.	l	m	
Bantam, black . .	v.s	B	B.n	r	s		
" game . . .	v.s	r		s	s		
" Japanese . . .	v.s	w	y.n	l.s	s		
" golden Sebright .	v.s	G.y	sl.n	r			
" silver Sebright .	v.s	S.w	sl.n	r			
" Pekin or Cochins	v.s	bu	yf	m.s			
" white . . .	v.s	w	y or w n	r			
Brahma, dark . . .	l	B	y.f	s.p	l	m	
" light . . .	l	w.p	y.f	s.p	l	m	
Cochin, black . . .	l	B	B.f	s.e	l	m	
" buff . . .	l	bu	y.f	s.e	l	m	
" partridge . . .	l	p	y.f	s.e	l	m	
" white . . .	l	w	y.f	s.e	l	m	
Crevecoeur (1) (2).	m	B	B.n	v	m	m	
Dominique . . .	l	B'rd	y.n	r	m	b	
Dorking, colored .	l	B & w	w, or fl	s, or f	l	m	
" silver-gray . .	m	B & S	w, or fl	s, or f	l	m	
" white . . .	m	w	w, or fl	r	m	b	
Game, black . . .	m	B	B	r	m	b	
" brown red . .	m	B & le	B	p	m	b	
" black Sumatra .	m	B	B	r	m	b	
" red pile . . .	m	r & w	y	r	m	b	
Hamburg, black .	m	B	B	r	m	b	
" golden-penciled	m	ba	b	r	m	b	
" spangled . . .	m	ba	b	r	m	b	
" silver-penciled .	m	S.w	b	r	m	b	
" silver-spangled .	m	w	b	r	m	b	
Houdan (1) (2) .	m	B & w	w & B.n	v	l	m	
Java, black . . .	l	B	B.n	s	m	b	
" mottled . . .	l	w & B	y.n	s	m	b	
" white . . .	l	w	y.n	s	m	b	
Jersey Blue . . .	l	b	B.n	s	l	m	
La Fliche . . .	l	B	B	v	l	m	
Langshan . . .	l	B	B.f	s.e	l	m	
Leghorn, black .	m	B	y, or y.b.n	s	m	b	
" brown . . .	m	B & r	y.n	s, or f	m	b	
" white . . .	m	w	y	s, or f	m	b	
Malay, black-breasted	l	B & r	y.n	p	m	b	
Minorca, black .	l	B	B	S.l.e	l	m	
" white . . .	l	w	w	S.l.e	l	m	
Plymouth Rock, b'rd.	l	G.w.b'rd	y.n	s.e	l	m	
" peacomb . . .	l	G.w.b'rd	y.n	p	l	m	
" white . . .	l	w	y.n	s.e	l	m	
Polish, bearded golden	(1) (2)	m	G.ba	b	V.v.s	s	m
Polish, bearded silver	(1) (2)	m	S.w	b	V.v.s	s	m
Polish, bearded white	(1) (2)	m	w	b	V.v.s	s	m
Polish, buff-laced (1)	(2)	m	bu	b	V.v.s	s	m
Polish, golden (1)	(2)	m	G.ba	b	V.v.s	s	m
" silver (1) . . .	(2)	m	S.w	b	V.v.s	s	m
" white (1) . . .	(2)	m	w	b	V.v.s	s	m
" white-crested	(1) (2)	m	B	B	V.v.s	s	m
black (1) . . .	(2)	m	r & B	sl	r	m	
Redcap . . .	(1) (2)	m	B	sl	r	m	
Russian (2) . . .	(1) (2)	m	w	B.f	r.p	m	
Silky (2) . . .	(1) (2)	m	w	B.f	r.p	m	
Spanish, white-faced	(1) (2)	m	B	B	V.v.s	s	m
black . . .	(1) (2)	m	B	B	V.v.s	s	m
Sultan . . .	(1) (2)	m	S.w	b	V.v.s	s	m
Wyandotte, golden	(1) (2)	m	ba	b	V.v.s	s	m
" silver . . .	(1) (2)	m	S.w	b	V.v.s	s	m
" white . . .	(1) (2)	m	w	b	V.v.s	s	m

2. The young of the common domestic fowl, or of any one of its breeds or varieties, a chick, especially, in the trade, one under a year old. 3. In a collective sense, the flesh of the domestic fowl and allied birds, used as food. 4. [Local, U.S.] (1) A plumed grouse or prairie-hen; prairie-chicken. (2) A young or small lobster. 5. Figuratively, a young person or child; one who has had little experience, or is ignorant and helpless; often used, satirically, with a negative.

She's no chicken; she's on the wrong side of thirty if she be a day. SWIFT Works, Polite Conversation vol. II, dialogue I, p. 337. [BELL '80.]

6. A turtle the shell of which is used commercially. [*<* AS. *cicen*, for *cycen*, dim. of *coc*; see *cock*.]

poul'try. *pul'tri.* *n.* Domestic fowls collectively, reared for the table or for their eggs or feathers, as hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys; specifically, a number of domestic hens or chickens.

[*<* OF. *pouleterie*, *<* *poulet*, F. *poulette*; see *PULLET*.]

[The Dictionary will define compounds with *poultry*, as *poultry-farm*, etc.]

A New York editor writes us: "What will be the definition of *Coincide* in The Standard Dictionary? It should not be made to mean to *agree in opinion*; one angle may coincide with another, but opinions agree and do not *coincide*." This editor is in error. The following is our definition of the word:

[This definition has not passed its final revision.]

co'in-cide', *cō'in-cid'*, *vi.* [*-CIDED*; *-CIDING*.] 1. To correspond because of identity in parts, elements, or relations; have the same position, extent, time, direction, amount, or effect; have the same relations in any respect; as, the two circles *coincide*; these conceptions, statements, or decisions *coincide*.

Lines [of Homer] in which . . . the accent and the long syllable *coincide*, as in the ordinary English Hexameter, are rare. MATTHEW ARNOLD On Translating Homer p. 38. [L. G. & CO. '92.]

2. To be of the same mind; agree in opinion; concur, as two advisers or authorities.

[*Coincide*, in this extended sense, appears to have been in use by good writers as far back as early in the 18th century, and the use seems now to be increasingly common.]

The Achæans would not *coincide* with him [Aratus] in opinion. ROLLIN Ancient History vol. II, bk. xvii, ch. 3, § 4, p. 86. [D. & J. '88.]

If, therefore, it can be shown that Christianity does not *coincide* with the well-authenticated teachings of natural religion, it will be conclusive against it. MARK HOPKINS Evidences of Christianity lect. IV, p. 97. [M. & S. '76.]

3. To fall in together; collapse. [*<* *co-* + *L. incidō*, fall on, *<* *in*, *in*, + *cadō*, fall.]

Synonyms: A person *coincides* with another in regard to speculative matters, but *concurs* with another in regard to practical matters, to *coincide* is only to meet at the same point, but to *concur* is to go together in the same road, or in the same course of conduct. CHAMBERLAIN English Synonyms. See under *AGREE*; *ASSENT*.—**Prepositions:** *coincide with* a person, an opinion, etc.; two persons *coincide in* an opinion.

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